THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894. No. 220

WHITE PINE BALSAM.
Cures recent and chronic coughs and colds. Made only at the P. P.P. by
C. E. JONES, Chemist,
Always Open. 36 Govt. St.

A Diamond

Is a good investment, a beautiful ornament and something that you will feel thoroughly satisfied with when you have bought it. A diamond never wears out and it will be just as brilliant fifty years from now as it is to day. Probably you would like to see some beautiful diamonds at

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street.

THE WESTSIDE.

WE HAVE many calls for... "THE NEW IDEA."

Paper Patterns

and have concluded to keep them, but on an entirely new basis.

First.—We shall not keep a large stock, but will advertise a new design every week.

Second.—We will have no fashion sheets or catalogues to give away.

Third.—We will sell any design we advertise, basque, costume, wrap, tea gown, or children's garment at the uniform price of twenty cents.

No. 223—Ladies' House Dress
223—Ladies' Chemise.
232—Child's Costume.
231—Misses' Costume.
240—Ladies' House Dress
241—Ladies' Sleeve.
242—Ladies' Eton Jacket.

NEW PATTERNS THIS WEEK.

242.
LADIES' ETON JACKET.
This cut represents one of our New Idea Paper Patterns which we shall offer on Monday in the regular sizes for twenty cents, (about half the usual cost). We recommend these patterns as worthy of a trial. They are perfect in fit, tasty in design and economical.

222
LADIES' COSTUME.
Patterns can be seen on Glove counter.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich not gaudy;
For the apparel oft' proclaims the man;—
SHAKESPEARE.

OUR SPECIALTIES
....Large Complete Stock
....Staff of Competent Workmen
....High Class Work
....Artistic Excellence in every
....detail.

A. GREGG & SON,
....Tailors, Yates Street.

C. H. STICKELS ....
ROOMS: 19 to 22 .... Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. ...

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Telephone 44.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply.....

ICE Manfactured from distilled Esquimalt water.

HYDROX Redistilled from Esquimalt water. A drinking water without impurities.

COLD STORAGE, BOTH ORDINARY AND BONDED.

The Dunsmuir Cold Storage and Ice Works
Store Street, Victoria.

Tell us how you Advertise and we will tell you if you make it pay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Rooms for light housekeeping. Apply 19 Kane street. s11-2t

LOST—On Sept. 2nd an Irish setter pup answers to name "Ranger." Reward if brought to 19 Burdette avenue. Any party found harboring after this date will be prosecuted.

LOST—A small Catholic prayer book, between high school and church on Yates street. Finder please leave at this office. Initials M.M.Y.W.

FOR THE NORTH
The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on
Friday, September 14th,
At 8 o'clock p.m., from Spratt's wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN, 6 Trounce Avenue.
Manager.

An Evening of Music.
THE CHOIR OF ST. ANDREW'S R. C. CATHEDRAL
Will give a Concert at
Institute Hall, on Thursday, Sept. 13
Programme of Music will conclude with the Screaming Farce
The Two Buzzards.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

W. G. PRICE, Esq., late steward of the Union Club of this city, having purchased an undivided half interest in the saloon of the London Hotel is hereby acknowledged to be a full partner in said business from and after this date.
CALIFORNIA WINE CO., Ltd.,
C. L. Jackson, Manager.
N.B.—Mr. Price will feel pleased to see his old friends in his new garb at the corner of Johnson and Broad streets.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 10th, 1894.

AUCTION SALE
BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,
Household Furniture, Etc.
AT 88 JOHNSON STREET,
To-Morrow, Wednesday, Sept. 12
at 2 p.m.
Having received instructions from Mrs. H. Beahm, who is leaving the city, we will sell the contents of her residence, consisting of B. W. horsehair covered parlor suite (6 pieces), oak bedroom suite, bedsteads, W. W. spring, wool mattress, rocker and other chairs, 1 fine range, hot water reservoir and heating stove, carpets, crockery, kitchen utensils, etc. Terms cash. No reserve.
W. FURNIVAL, Auctioneer.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from Alexander Urquhart, executor of Donald Urquhart deceased, the mortgagee, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the second day of December, 1890, and made between Thomas Stamper Milligan, late of Victoria, B. C., of the one part and Donald Urquhart, of Victoria, B. C., of the other part, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Friday, the 12th day of October for the purchase of all that certain parcel or tract of land being the western half (W 1-2) of all that parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the city of Victoria and marked and numbered Lot No. Two (2), on the official map of Medina Grove deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1880, being the sub-division map or plan of sub-sections XVIII, XIX, XXI, and XXII, the said Medina Grove being now better known as Beckley Farm and the premises herein described as the western half (W 1-2) of Lot Two (2) of Section 19 thereof. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Dated the 11th day of September, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria,
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart, executor of D. Urquhart, deceased.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from Alexander Urquhart, executor of Donald Urquhart deceased, the mortgagee, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April, 1892, and made between John Leonard of Victoria city, B. C., of the one part and Donald Urquhart of Victoria city aforesaid of the other part, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 12th day of October, for the purchase of all that and those pieces or parcels of land situate in Victoria city known as sub-lots numbers (23) twenty-three, (24) twenty-four, (29) twenty-nine and (30) thirty, being a sub-division of section (24) twenty-four, according to a plan of sub-division of sections 24, 25, 26, and 27, Spring Ridge, deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, numbered 300 and the dwelling house and buildings thereon. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Dated the 11th day of September, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart, executor of D. Urquhart deceased.

Most Locals.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Cool Milwaukee beer on draught at the Delmonico hotel; 5 cents a glass.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

JAPAN THE AGGRESSOR.

She Took the Lead and Waylaid and Attacked the Chinese Ships.

An Important Treaty Being Negotiated Between Japan and Corea.

London, Sept. 11.—The Times' Wei Hai Wei dispatch says a commission composed of foreigners who have been investigating the matter report that the evidence goes to show the Japanese were the aggressors in the naval warfare and waylaid and attacked Chinese ships. The Chinese fleet is now in perfect fighting trim. In southern Corea a Japanese edict has been circulated enjoining the Coreans to cut off their hair as a token of submission to Japan. The people ignore the edict. A Shanghai dispatch says the merchants are leaving Tientsin, fearing they will be pressed into the army.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—A telegram received by the Japanese legation this mornig states that an important treaty is being negotiated between Corea and Japan which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries towards each other and China.

London, Sept. 11.—Li Hung Chang is reported to be in danger of losing his power through intrigue and discontent at Peking at his conduct of the war.

EZETA'S DEFENCE.

What the Counsel for the Refugees Will Plead.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—The counsel for the Salvadorean refugees announce that it will take them but a very short time to present their argument to Judge Morrow, commencing this morning. They will rely mainly on the fact that the government of the United States continued to recognize Ezeta as ruler of Salvador until long after Antonio sought a temporary refuge on the Benningston. They will insist that all other acts, the killing of Canas and the alleged robbery of the agent of the banks of Nicaragua and Salvador, charged against the refugees as murder and robbery respectively, were acts of a military ruler, whose will in the country where the state of siege had been proclaimed was supreme law.

When the Ezeta case was resumed before United States District Judge Morrow to-day argument was begun and counsel for the Salvadorean government first entered a formal demurrer to the plea of lack of jurisdiction, which was sustained. Friends of the refugees are already calculating on the future movements of Ezeta and his companions. It is believed they will start a revolution against the existing government within six months. They are said to have a large amount of munitions of war remaining from their latest campaign, which will be available should they need it.

LOOKING FOR WOOTTON.

Search to be Made for the Murdered Man's Body.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 11.—A beginning has been made in the search for Wootton's body. Detective A. B. Lawson, who conducted the search last spring, is here again from Los Angeles. He will work in conjunction with Sheriff Scott. It is said they have clues which may lead to the discovery of the body, but they are keeping their plans secret for the present. The water is now out of nearly all the canals and the deep ponds, which afforded such obstacles to the search early in the season are now nearly dry. Wootton's neighbors will soon begin searching for the body, which they believe is buried in the mud somewhere between Reedley and the foothills.

THE BY-LAW CARRIED.

Proposition to Improve the Water Works Wins by Two to One.

The voting for the water works loan by-law was carried on very quietly today, the vote polled being very small. The votes polled follow: Centre ward—For, 84; against, 54; South ward—For, 117; against, 82; north ward—For 248, against, 112. Total vote—For, 449; against, 248; majority for, 201.

THE LAURIER PARTY.

Reception at Dr. Milne's Home this Afternoon—To-night's Meeting.

The Laurier party are spending their last day in the city in a very pleasant manner. The forenoon was spent quietly resting from the work and the excitement of last night. At noon Mr. Laurier, Mme. Laurier, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Choquette drove to Dr. Milne's home, Dallas road, where they were entertained at lunch. A very tempting repast had been prepared, and a very pleasant hour was spent at table. The reception at the home of Dr. Milne began at 2.30 o'clock, and will continue until 6 o'clock. Despite the miserable weather large numbers of people are calling to pay their respects to Mr. Laurier and his amiable wife. Mrs. Milne is assisting in the reception and she and the doctor are doing all in their power to pleasantly entertain their visitors.

To-night the party go to Saanichton where Mr. Laurier and a couple of the party will speak in the agricultural hall. They will go out over the V. & S. railway, leaving the Hillside avenue depot at 7 o'clock. A large number from the city will accompany them. James Sutherland, M. P., who has been ill for a few days, was better this afternoon, and will be able to leave with the party for Nanaimo in the morning.

West of England Tweed

[illegible] at $4.25. Bankrupt stock at Russell & McDonald's.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

A Very Fierce Storm Raging in the Vicinity of London, Ontario.

An Old Man Falls From a Steamer and Spends Days Under a Wharf.

London, Ont., Sept. 11.—A fierce storm visited London and vicinity early yesterday morning, doing much damage.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Old Mr. Bissette, of Sutton, Que., on the American border, who fell from the steamship Oregon on Saturday night, September 1, and was supposed to have been drowned, has been discovered alive, after spending ten days imprisoned on the wharf. He was 70 years old, of Scottish birth, and is a wealthy farmer. He had for some time wanted to return to Scotland for a visit, and finally persuaded a nephew to accompany him on the voyage. Passage was taken on the Oregon, and on Saturday night they went on board. While the nephew was looking after the luggage the old man dropped overboard. A body was found in the river opposite Vercheres, and on an inquest being held the nephew identified the body as that of his uncle. Weigher Mike Daly, who is employed on the wharf, told his friends to-day that he had seen Bissette in the Donaldson line shed, looking as pale as a ghost and dripping wet. He had asked what was the matter and why he was so wet, and the old man said that he had fallen from a steamer beside the wharf. The current washed him underneath the planks. When he returned to consciousness he found himself in total darkness imprisoned underneath the wharf. He groped around in the mud and water and among rats and other vermin for days almost starving, and finally he found a loose plank and succeeded in getting out of his horrible captivity.

CABLE NEWS.

The Pope and King Humbert—Natives Attack Kilwa.

London, Sept. 11.—The remains of the Count of Paris will be taken to Weybridge to-morrow. Cardinal Vaughan will conduct the funeral service. The Duke of York and the Duke of Oporto will be present at the funeral.

Dublin, Sept. 11.—Davitt has written to Tim Healy demanding the nature of his complaints against Justin McCarthy and the committee of the Irish party.

London, Sept. 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an article showing that Premier Crispi is rapidly bringing about a reconciliation between the king and the pope.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Le Temps says military interference in Madagascar is inevitable unless the Hova government comes to time.

London, Sept. 11.—Sydney Bennett, the American lawyer who attempted on July 31st to kill Miss Edith Andrews, and then attempted suicide, was remanded for trial to-day.

Zanzibar, Sept. 11.—The German garrison at Kilwa was attacked by a force of over two thousand natives on September 7th. The natives were repulsed with the loss of a hundred killed and wounded. The Germans lost only two men. A renewal of the attack is expected.

At to-day's session of the congress of associated chambers of commerce the chairman in a speech predicted beneficial results from the new American tariff law.

Belfast, Sept. 11.—The schooner Volunteer arrived from Antwerp to-day with one of her crew dead from Asiatic cholera.

A LINEMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Receives a Shock While at the Top of a Tower.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.—On Woodward avenue, right in front of the city hall, just before noon yesterday, away up 150 feet in the air at the top of an electric light tower, lay a man rigid and helpless, his feet tangled in the meshes of wires, his head hanging downward. He was a trimmer and had gone up there to fix the lamps, when he grasped a live wire and became unconscious. A crowd of 5000 persons saw him and expected every minute that his feet would slip and he would fall. His name was Frederick French and there in the air he hung until his partner, George Wideman, joined the crowd and saw him. Up the slim supports of the tower went Wideman, hand over hand, to the prostrate man, whom he grabbed and tried to lay on the platform. But French was like a madman. He was frothing at the mouth and the two men away up there in the air began a struggle, which looked as if it must end by one or both of them coming to the ground. French endeavored to bite Wideman and once nearly threw him over, but Wideman finally got a piece of rope over French's neck and choked him into insensibility, then he put him in a basket, by which French made the ascent, and lowered him to within a few feet of the ground, where others helped him and French was taken to the hospital. He was crazy from the shock. The doctors say he will recover.

American News.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 11.—By an explosion of gas a number of miners were entombed in Centralia colliery. Three were rescued and one died shortly afterwards.

New York, Sept. 11.—The steamship Portia from St. John for New York, reports having sunk the schooner Dora M. French of Bangor yesterday afternoon during a fog in Vineyard Haven Sound. The captain and three of the crew of the schooner were drowned.

In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the supreme medicine. It neutralizes the poisons left in the system after disease, restores vital power, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

LAURIER AND LIBERTY.

People of Victoria Show Themselves Ready to Adopt This as Their Political Watchword.

A Splendid Gathering Greets the Liberal Leader---All British Columbia Political Meetings of the Past Outdone---Great Speeches Well Received---The Doctrine of Trade Freedom Suits the Masses.

The largest crowd that ever gathered at a political meeting in British Columbia packed the great market hall last night to hear the eloquent Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues define their platform and explain their principles. And besides being the largest it was the most enthusiastic political gathering ever held here. The distinguished visitors were on their first appearance greeted with round after round of applause, and during all the speeches the auditors were worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. At 7:15 o'clock, when the gates were opened, there were several hundred people waiting to get in and from that time on until there were no seats left and every bit of standing room from which people could see or hear was taken, the people came in a steady stream. Men, and women too, stood for nearly three hours. It was a surprise to everybody the way the ladies turned out to the meeting. Originally several hundred seats were reserved for them in the front part of the hall, near the platform, but half an hour after the doors opened everyone of these seats was taken. More chairs were brought down and then the ladies and their escorts were sent to the gallery and to the general seats. There were fully 4000 people in the audience. The work of the decorating committee, the members of which succeeded in making the place extremely attractive, was a surprise to all. The platform was simply covered with flags, among which the Union Jack predominated, while along the front of it were several huge vases of flowers. Back of the platform hung flags and streamers and across the railing of the gallery hung a streamer inscribed, "Our Future Premier." Then around the sides of the hall were a variety of flags and streamers and mottoes while over the entrance was draped the largest Union Jack in the Dominion. It seemed an almost hopeless task to do anything with such a large building, yet the gentlemen of the committee succeeded in making it really attractive.

It was just about eight o'clock when Mr. Laurier and party arrived from the Driard. They were escorted to the platform immediately, and their appearance was the signal for a perfect storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. Dr. G. L. Milne, chairman, sat at the centre of the platform, and ranged on either side of him were Mr. Laurier, Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., Senator McInnes and Secretary Bethune. Then ranged about the platform were Messrs. Hyman, Fraser, Fisher, Choquette and Gibson of the Laurier party, and Messrs. Templeman, Munn, Burnes, Powell, Martin, McMillan, Ross, Houston, Robertson, Cameron and his worship Mayor Teague.

The audience were treated to three schools of speaking. Mr. Hyman, who opened, made a clear, forcible, logical talk. It was more the argument of a business man, and cold reason and fair argument were relied on more than oratorical effect. Mr. Laurier is an orator. He is gifted with a wonderful flow of language, a graceful expression and delivery and his gestures were simply admirable. He dwelt largely with the broad principles underlying the affairs of the Canadian people, and his argument was on the line of principles. He was indisposed, and therefore not at his best, but the impression he made needs no apology or explanation. Mr. Fraser is a good stump speaker of the highest order, who could capture a crowd anywhere. He told funny stories, he ridiculed certain things and then when the occasion required it he was serious and forcible.

When Chairman Milne stepped to the front of the platform a silence fell upon the crowd. The doctor opened by expressing the greatest pleasure at presiding over such a vast crowd, and proud and happy that the meeting was gathered together to welcome and to hear the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. (Cheers.) He knew they were all proud to welcome Mr. Laurier and Mrs. Laurier to the city of Victoria. He was pleased that the errors of the fiscal policy in operation could be clearly pointed out and their way to former prosperity shown them. They had had good times here, merchants had been prosperous, and there had been no complaint in years gone by. He did not want to go back to colonial days, but he wanted them to give the place back its good times. (Cheers.) Here we were at the gateway of the west, and on the highway to the Orient. The opportunites for trade were as boundless as the broad ocean, yet they found themselves restricted and at a standstill. He was loyal to confederation, but he wanted the good times brought back. Again welcoming Mr. Laurier and his party, he presented Mr. Hyman to the audience.

Mr. J. S. Hyman, ex-M. P. for London, said there were undoubtedly many present who would wonder at members of the Liberal party coming out west. The object of the trip was twofold. First to disseminate among the people the principles of Liberalism which he considered to be in the true interests of the people, and secondly they came so that they might know the people and the country better and become better acquainted with that legislation that would lead to the peace and prosperity of the people. There was a wide and diverging line between the policies of the Liberal and Conservative parties. It was not in the mouth of any man to explain the policy of the party. The Liberals, a short time ago held a conference at Ottawa, which was attended by men from every part of the Dominion, and a policy was formulated that was in the best interests of the whole Dominion and each province singly. That policy had been presented to the people and he was glad to say that it differed materially from the policy they had followed since 1878. The Conservative policy meant the contraction of trade while the Liberal policy meant the freedom of trade. (Applause.) Their policy was in the interests of the few—some of the manufacturers. The Liberal policy is in the interest of the vast majority of the people. In the United States the tariff is in the interest of 4 3-4 per cent. of the people. The same would apply here as applied there and therefore the present tariff was against 95 1-4 per cent. of the people of Canada. It was generally understood that the protection tariff was framed in the interest of the manufacturers, but that was not entirely so as many of the manufacturers of the older provinces were in favor of freer trade. Give them their raw material without any duty and freer trade for their products and they could hold their own with the world. (Applause.) The Liberals, in discussing the financial policy of the government, point to the fact that Hon. Alex. Mackenzie during his four years in office was enabled to conduct the affairs of the Dominion on twenty-four million dollars, while the Conservatives had to raise from thirty-six to thirty-nine millions annually. The Liberals took issue with the government for the enormous increase in the debt. They took issue with them on their gerrymander act, the evils of which were not applied here as they were in Ontario. He explained how the county of Middlesex from which he came was divided so that a Liberal majority could not elect their candidates. The Liberals also took exception to the franchise act. He would ask anyone who had come from that glorious country England, Ireland or Scotland, whether it was fair, British fair play, that the Liberals should be forced to go before the people with their hands tied. Let us go before the people and have an honest and fair trial. If that was allowed, protection would not long be on the statute books. (Applause.) In the policy of protection, admitting that the principle was right, it could be seriously attacked on the application of it. If a manufacturer was desirous of locating here and obtaining a bonus from the city, would you not first ascertain what advantages were to be gained; would you not consider what money was to be invested and how many hands were to be employed and how much it was going to cost the city and then decide whether it was in the interest of the city to bonus it. If the people declined to give the bonus, it could not be said that they did not want the factory but it would mean that they considered they were paying too dearly for the whistle. Take for example the production of oil in the vicinity of London, Ont. The duty on oil permitted the refiners to charge 6 1-5 cents per gallon more for their oil, placing four hundred thousand dollars in the treasury and six hundred thousand dollars in the pockets of the refiners. Let us see the benefits the people derived from this. Almost all the refineries are at Petrolea and Oil Springs. Petrolea has a population of 3500 and Oil Springs 918, and altogether there are but four hundred men employed in the refineries. The tariff made the people pay the manufacturer and the government $2500 annually for each of these men. He contended that in that light the Liberals could attack both the principle and application of protection. The manufacturers were the masters of the government and they demanded full value from the government and received it. The manufacturers said whether the tariff should be higher or lower. It was said that the Liberals wished to discriminate against Great Britain. The present tariff discriminated against Great Britain. Iron rails from Great Britain were taxed 61 per cent., from the United States, 41 per cent; boiler iron from Great Britain, 41 per cent., from the United States, 23 per cent.; cast iron from Great Britain, 52 per cent., from the United States, 43 per cent. Taking the whole dutiable and free list there was imported from Great Britain, $31,689,000 of dutiable goods, and $11,279,000 of free goods; from the United States, $28,562,000 dutiable goods and $29,650,000 free goods. Goods from Great Britain paid $9,948,000 in duties while American goods paid $7,738,000. From Great Britain 75 per cent. paid duty and from the United States 49 per cent. were dutiable. The loyalty that the Conservatives talked so much about allowed the government to tax British imports 22 per cent. and American 13 per cent. The Conservative journals of the Northwest contended that it was impossible or difficult to obtain reciprocity as it depended upon the will of the people of the United States. He would ask the Conservatives to remember the year 1891, when they had a reciprocity treaty on their own hands which they thought important enough to go to the country upon. But the moment the house was dissolved they did not think the proposed treaty was important enough to discuss. If the people desire reciprocity they cannot get it from the Conservative members, who go to the United States determined not to accept anything that is offered to them. They are in the hands of their masters, the manufacturers, who do not want reciprocity. They have not their hands on the people's throats and intend to keep them there just as long as possible. The Liberals were called rebels and accused of disloyalty when they asked for reciprocity. The Conservatives said they wanted a treaty on the line of the treaty of 1854, but when the Liberals demanded it, up went the cry of disloyalty. Can it be possible that all the loyalty was confined to the articles included in the treaty of '54. Could it be possible that if you want to sell to the Americans a mule, which was mentioned in the treaty of '54, it was loyal, while to sell a baby carriage was disloyal? To the ladies he would say he hoped their sentiments were with the Liberals and to the Conservatives he would say: we have tried protection and have failed to persuade ourselves that it is a good policy. It has failed entirely. The government could not carry out their promises. The party brought good tidings of the progress of Liberalism in Ontario and Quebec, and in fact in all the provinces of the Dominion. If war was immediately declared the Liberals would go into power. (Applause.) Be of good cheer. We have a policy that is in the interest of the whole Dominion, a leader you can be proud of, one who will never commit an act that will bring a blush of shame to the brow of any Liberal. He was more popular and more revered in Ontario than any leader the Liberals had ever had. After all the kindness the party had received at the hands of Victorians they would be glad to hear on the evening following the next election that the Liberals had taken the city. (Cheers and applause.)

Dr. Milne, as president of the Liberal Association, then presented Hon. Wilfrid Laurier with the following address:

To the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier:

On behalf of the Liberal party and the general public, the Liberal Association of Victoria tenders you a hearty welcome to this city and the province. Inasmuch as yours is the first visit paid to British Columbia by a leader of the Liberal party, we feel that it is an event of no ordinary importance to the province at large as well as to that section of the party located here.

We wish to assure you of our sincere admiration for the course which you have followed and of our confidence in the future success of the party under your leadership. Your visit to the province is certain to give a marked impetus to the cause of Liberalism here, and we trust the profit will be mutual.

The pleasure of the occasion is much enhanced by the presence of Madame Laurier, whom, with you, we are delighted to welcome.

As you are doubtless aware, British Columbia is blessed with great natural resources, which are as yet but slightly developed. The tardiness of development is principally due to the policy of trade restriction, which we hope to see terminated at an early date by the success of the Liberal party and your accession to the premiership. We feel that the greater the measure of freedom to trade the more rapid will be the progress of the province, and especially is it to be desired that mutually beneficial commerce with Great Britain and the United States should be encouraged.

While the so-called National Policy is injurious to the whole country, it bears with special severity on this new province, whose people find themselves taxed three times as heavily as those of the other provinces under the present customs tariff, and while our contributions to the revenue are the largest proportionately, the public expenditure in the province is the smallest. It is essential to the prosperity of British Columbia that those who are developing its industries should be able to secure the necessaries of life and their working equipment cheaply, but this result cannot be obtained while the policy of high taxation and trade restriction continues. As a particular instance, we may point to the item of mining machinery, which is subjected to a deterrent to to the progress of an industry of great importance to the province. While the privilege of importing such machinery free is nominally conceded, it is hedged about with restrictions which make it comparatively worthless. The removal of these and similar restraints, would mean a marked improvement in the progress of British Columbia and a consequent increase in the prosperity of the whole country.

We regard the methods of administration at Ottawa as no less in need of reform than is the trade policy pursued. The extravagance and the wrongful diversion of public funds under the present regime—such as McGreevy, Caron, Curran Bridge, and other exposures have revealed—are made the more noticeable to the people of this community by the wages of hardworking employees of the postoffice department being cut down to the starvation point.

The people of this city feel that, in view of the large trade which centres here, and the substantial revenue derived therefrom, some effective plan for the improvement of their harbour should be adopted and carried out. The efforts so far made in this direction have been largely wasted owing to the improper methods of administration which have been alluded to, and the advantages to local and general trade which should flow from such expenditures are not realized.

In conclusion, we may repeat the hope that the next general election will bring success to the Liberal party under your able leadership, that the principles enunciated by the Ottawa convention may be carried into force, and that the country may soon experience that change of policy and of administration which it sorely needs.

G. L. MILNE, M. D.,
President.
J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, on rising to reply to the address, was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of applause the like of which has not been heard in Victoria for many years. It was several moments before he could get a hearing, and then the cheers subsided on only his appeal to the vast assemblage who so royally greeted him. Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen, said he, it would be a vain effort on my part to endeavor to find words to convey in any adequate manner, at all events, the great feeling, the deep sense of gratitude which filled my heart for this great demonstration. It having now been my good fortune to visit all the other parts of this broad Dominion from the shores of the Atlantic ocean to the shores of the Pacific ocean, I can say with perfect truth, with no element of flattery, that it has never been my privilege to stand before a more substantial or more representative audience. And also the character of our country is such that the more you see of it the more you appreciate its glories and its resources, and the more you love it, and for my part I never felt this so much as when it was my privilege to land on this part of the Dominion. Of course I had heard before I arrived here of the vast resources which this country possesses. I had heard of your lofty mountains, whose crests are covered with everlasting snow; I had heard of your mighty rivers, with great torrents, and your vast, placid lakes; I had heard of your gigantic forests, of your mining and fishing riches; for all this I was in some measure prepared; but I must confess in all sincerity I was not prepared for the spectacle which was presented to me on landing at your city. It was a revelation to me when for the first time we touched here, with the glory of the setting sun radiating over the city when we reached the wharf. I will confess to you that there was another sentiment in my heart, for which perhaps I ought to be proud. I thought of the banner city in another part of Canada, the old city of Quebec, which I have the honor to represent in the parliament of Canada. And I thought that the crown of beauty which has adorned that old city of Quebec for many a generation might perhaps have been borrowed for a moment and placed on yours. I don't know how you view those feelings, but will you pardon me if I tell you that although I am Liberal in politics I am very conservative in sentiment, and when I speak of Quebec as my mother I consider her the most beautiful woman on earth. But there is a blemish on the city of Victoria; there is a treacherous rock on the placid sea, and I think there should be a light on that treacherous rock, so that, instead of being a danger to the mariner it will shine out as an encouragement to him on the dark sea. I think there is enough money in the treasury of Canada to build a lighthouse on that rock and to pay a lighthouse keeper, and even after that I believe there is enough to pay the letter carriers the remuneration to which they are entitled for their services. (Great cheers.) I have learned more. I did know, for of course everyone knows, of the wonderful resources of British Columbia in lumber, in fisheries and in minerals, but I did not know—I know now—that British Columbia has great resources in agriculture. There are lands in this province of British Columbia that are only awaiting the arm of the tiller in order to become fertile and smiling fields. Yet, great as are your resources,

THE OLD RELIABLE.
E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.
The Matches with a Reputation.
80,000,000 made and consumed daily.
TELEGRAPH.
TELEPHONE.
TIGER.
PARLOR

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER
Buy Big 25c. Bottle
NO OTHER MEDICINE ON EARTH is so efficacious for Colic, Canadian Cholera, Cramps, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Bowel Complaints.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For six years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several bunches appeared on my neck. I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the Ship Inn Saloon, situate on portion of lot 190, Victoria City, on the east side of Wharf Street in the City of Victoria, to George Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., saloon-keeper.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894.

ROSS J. FERGUSON.

aug1-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Robert Dudgeon of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Telegraph Hotel," situate upon the east side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

J. MERIFIELD.

Victoria, B. C., 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquor by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTIETH,
Official Administrator.

Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. aug8-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I shall apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Hotel Victoria, Government street, to William Wilson.

P. T. PATTON.

Victoria, B. C., August 9th, 1894.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
Nanaimo, B. C.

jel-tf-d&w

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act and amending Acts notice is hereby given that by indenture dated and executed on the 27th day of August, 1894, by Eli Beam, of 530 St. Catharine street, in the city of Victoria, contractor, the said Eli Beam granted and assigned his real and personal property in John Fullerton, of 103 [illegible] street, in the said city of Victoria, [illegible] for the creditors of the said Eli Beam.

John Fullerton executed the said deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 30th day of August, 1894.

All persons indebted to the said Eli Beam are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the said trustee and every person having any claim against the said Eli Beam must send proof and full particulars of same to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which date the said trustee will distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to claims so sent in.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, at 2.30 p.m., at the office of the undersigned.

E. PERRY MILLS, 50 Langley st.
Solicitor for the Trustee.

rest as are your riches, you have not risen to that measure of development that you ought to. What is the cause? This is the cause: the mischievous fiscal policy that has prevailed at Ottawa for the last eighteen years, and which will not permit you to take advantage of the freedom of trade which belongs to a free country. Therefore I tell you that although at the present time you complain that you have not accomplished that measure of development which you think you should have, that it is the fault of the fiscal policy pursued at Ottawa. Will you permit me to tell you, people of British Columbia, that for the last eighteen years you have failed in your duty as citizens of Canada in being guided simply by a question of person in the choice of your representatives. I do not come to the province to attack any one here, and I have nothing to say against your representatives, but I repeat that in the past you have been guided more by a question of person, and as citizens of Canada you know that that is not as it should have been. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, it is right—not only is it right, but it is the duty of every one, whether he be high or low, whether he is rich or poor, to take his share in the government of the country. An honest opinion on this question is adapted not only to this province, but to the whole of the Dominion of which this province is a part. We have been accustomed from early traditions to look with pride on the courage of the soldier on the battle field, when with the air around him thick with shells and bullets he stands firmly to the post assigned to him. That was the sort of courage displayed at the time of the battle of Waterloo, when some one questioned the Duke of Wellington about a body of men and he returned the answer, "Let them die where they are." I am glad to say that a higher sort of courage has arisen in the Liberal ranks. I am glad to say that in a great many instances the courage which has been exhibited is the courage of the citizen, of the voter, whether high or low, rich or poor, to exercise the rights that God has given us. Sir, that is the kind of courage I want for the citizens of this country. (Cheers.) Let me tell you this, I don't come here to try to do violence to the conscience of any of you, to force my opinions on any one of you; I don't come here to insult the feelings of any of my fellow citizens; but I come to you as a Canadian, as a new man to the city of Victoria, to ask you to stand up for the duties of Canadian citizenship and to charge you to perform the duties of Canadian citizenship whenever an occasion offers. (Cheers.) I believe that the time has come when the people of the province of British Columbia, or the province of Ontario, or Quebec, or any other province for that matter, realizes that Canadian citizenship is worth working for, aye, and even worth dying for if needs must be. (Cheers.) I come to you in the name of the Liberal party of Canada, and let me tell you this: I know that in other portions of Canada it has been insinuated, it has even been asserted, that the Liberal party of Canada were hostile to the Northwest Territories and British Columbia ever since the days of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie is in his grave, and I do not wish to rake up old sores, but on the day he went to his grave old mother earth, I venture to say, never received into her bosom a greater character or a bolder heart. (Cheers.) He was a Scotchman, of the kind that Scotchmen might be proud. Very often in the time of his premiership when he was blamed for not proceeding with the Canadian Pacific railway as rapidly, perhaps, as he might have done, he was all the time turning the matter over in his mind and many now believe that if his plan with regard to bringing the railway by the Yellowhead pass had been carried out the interests of British Columbia might have been as well served as by the present route. I don't want, as I said a moment ago, to rake up old sores, but whatever may be the faults of the Liberal party—and I don't pretend that they are without any, for they are composed of flesh and blood—we don't feel that we are any better than others; we claim only we are just as good. (Laughter.) Whatever the faults of the Liberal party are, they are of the past; the faults of the Conservative party are of the present. I come here to explain to you the principles of the Liberal party; I come here now to preach to you a new gospel of freedom of trade; new, yes, new in this country, and new in the country to the south of us, but not new, I am glad to say; not new, I am proud to say, in the good old mother land. (Cheers.) Not new in the small islands which have been the cradle of every form of liberty throughout the world (cheers); the cradle of civil freedom, the cradle of religious freedom, and the cradle of commercial freedom as well. (Great cheering.) I come to you to preach this new gospel because it is derived, and we are proud to derive it, as we are proud to derive all our inspirations, from the old mother land; not like the Conservatives, borrowing their inspirations in political economy from the American republic and singing God Save the Queen over them. (Laughter.) Well, the great ground of difference between the Conservative and Liberal parties at the present time is the question of trade. We believe in freedom of trade; the Conservative party believe in protection. We believe in expansion; the Conservatives believe in restriction. But, sir, I am told by some people that it is not easy for the people of British Columbia to expect to raise an issue on this point, because the Liberals are not prepared to give them freedom of trade. I may tell you that I do not come here to preach a different doctrine to that preached everywhere else. It is not possible that at the moment after the next election (when we expect that our banners will be crowned with success; if we are returned to power we do not suppose that we can give freedom of trade. As it is at the present time it is not possible, but we shall do it step by step, gradually, till we have got it. (Applause.) This is the difference of principle between the Conservative party and the Liberal party; the Conservative party believe in protection, that is their ideal; we believe in freedom of trade, that is our ideal. And if we are to attain that freedom of trade we must commence the battle at once. (Applause.) It would not be advantageous to create discords, we must go step by step, gradually. It is not known when the election will be; we are in the power of the government, and I am not in the secrets of the false god whose home is on parliament hill in Ottawa; but some time or other they will give us an election, but when it will come, to-morrow or next month, or next year, I cannot tell. They keep their secrets well. You know it is said in the Good Book that death will come like a thief in the night. Well, that is just like the Conservative party. (Laughter.) In 1887 and in 1891 the government came upon us like a thief in the night and gave us an election when we were not prepared for them. But when they do give us an election, if it please Providence and the Canadian people that we shall be in power the following day (applause), then I tell you that we shall not have freedom of trade at once as it is in England, but we will make a step towards free trade, we will have no combinations, and we will trample on the dead body of protection and better you men of British Columbia. (Cheers.) Let me tell you what is also the difference between the policy of the Conservative party and the policy of the Liberal party. The Liberal party believe that as long as we are obliged to raise our revenue by a customs tariff the duty shall be imposed so as to have the minimum of taxation for the maximum of revenue. What is the policy of the Conservative party? It is this: that they levy their taxes on the people not merely for revenue, but with a view to favoring special industries. Some one will doubtless ask what is our warrant for saying this. I have it here in the words of the Canadian minister of finance. You know Mr. Foster, I believe. If I am not mistaken he paid you a visit last year. I don't know how he was disposed just at that time, (laughter), but Mr. Foster has his moments of weakness and frankness also. (Renewed laughter.) But we have it from his own words that the object of the minister of finance was not so much to get enough money to carry on the business of the country as to develop certain industries. What does this mean, I should like to know? It simply means that the people are to be taxed for the purposes of certain privileged classes. This may be profitable to those industries, but it is injurious to the rest of the community. (Hear, hear.) I don't believe, for my part, in this development; if an industry is not able to stand on its own legs I don't want it in this country. (Applause.) It is the old story. We must assist in developing those infant industries. It is believed generally that infants grow to manhood, but it seems these "infant industries" never grow. (Laughter.) You have to give them the feeding bottle all the time, and if you try to put them on their legs they tumble about most helplessly. Is that the kind of industry you want in British Columbia? Sir, I repudiate for my part that system. I don't come here as a demagogue to tell you not to submit to any taxation. I say taxation is necessary; it is the duty of every citizen to pay his country for the measure of protection, he receives from the country an amount of taxation necessary for the wants of his country, and nothing more. I believe in giving to the government every cent necessary for the carrying on of the business of the country, but not a cent to a fellow citizen. If it were to be our misfortune that we were to have in this country the curse of war; or if we had to repel an invasion or stand up for the honor and integrity of our country, I believe there is not a man here who would not give every dollar necessary. Nay, more; I believe that the Canadian women, like the women of old, would give their bracelets and jewels for such a worthy object.

You will remember that in the session of 1893 there was such an outcry against protection throughout the length and breadth of the land that the government then promised to take the question in hand and devise some scheme to reduce taxation. They said they would go through the country and consult the wishes of the people. They did. They went to the people of the country at large. A commission went to the cities, and where there were manufacturers to be consulted their meetings were secret. But when they came to such countries as this, there are not many large industries in Victoria, you heard the ministers. Mr. Angers and Mr. Foster came before you, to consult you? No; but to convince you if they could that protection had been a success. But the people would not be convinced, and so the government brought down some measure of reduction. Mr. Foster came down with some measure of relief. I am bound to give him at least some credit for the attempt, as I like to be fair to an opponent. I must therefore give him credit at least for the intention; would to God I could also give him credit for the action. (Cheers and laughter.) But when this act finally passed the House of Commons Mr. Foster did not know his own child. It was white when he brought it down; it was black when it got through the house. (Laughter.) Mr. Foster was bound to do everything the powers behind him required. What was the reason? We all know the same cause, which produces the same result. The reason is that combination and monopoly which are stronger than the government, faced the government, and the government gave way. Twenty years ago Sir John Macdonald said he was prepared to give the Americans reciprocity of trade if they would give us reciprocity of trade, but if not then he would give them reciprocity of tariff, and he said if they would be fools not to accept, we would be as great fools as they were, as his word. You know that in the U. S. monopolies, combinations and trusts exist stronger than the United States; stronger than the people themselves. You know also how the people determined on a reduction of taxation, and that they gave an imperative mandate to their representatives to reduce the tariff; but after a session which lasted ten months, the will of the people has been baffled, the President's will has been baffled, and trusts, monopolies and combinations continue to rule. We also have trusts, combinations and monopolies, and as soon as it was known that Mr. Foster intended to reduce taxation, the trusts came to Ottawa; there was a procession of them from the south, from the north, from the east and from the west; they came to Ottawa, they called on Mr. Foster and Mr. Foster had to come down. (Laughter.) Then, shamed, confused and humiliated, I say, he gave it as an explanation that he never intended to give the people of Canada the measure of relief they supposed from his bill, but it was all clerical errors. (Laughter.) We don't want to have anything to do with that system of protection; the system that we want is the system of freedom of trade such as it is in England. (Cheers.) England has always been the great commercial race of the world; a nation of shop-keepers, but a nation of shop-keepers of the greatest power, and a nation whose example is a worthy example to the world. The example of a great nation like England, you would think, would be followed by the rest of the world, but yet neither France nor Germany had adopted the system of free trade. It is true the will of the people of the United States has been baffled, but, sir, don't you believe that this triumph will be for very long, for the time is soon coming when the policy of the United States will be crowned with success. At the present time, sir, Canada is going through similar trouble fighting for the same principles. It has triumphed in New Zealand; it will triumph in Canada the first time the Canadian people have an opportunity of pronouncing upon it. (Cheers.) If I wanted to go back to the errors of protection, how could I better illustrate it than by the reference you have made in this address to me this evening with regard to machinery. Machinery is necessary to the development of your mining interests. Where have you to go for it? You have to go to the other side of the line, but if you do that you have to pay 30 per cent. to the government of Canada, who say that they will only tax any article a similar one to which is produced in Canada. The meaning of this is that if you purchase it in Canada, you have to pay duty to the manufacturer on that article. That is how this protection is weighing down the people. It is also producing another result—this corruption and boodling. (Hear, hear.) Just as sure as a sore left neglected will produce mortification, just so sure will protection produce corruption. (Hear, hear.) Unless you have a revenue based on the necessities of the country, protection and corruption will follow. Take a sample of the United States in the time of the slave war; they made great efforts to raise money, resorting even to direct taxation. But when the war was over, instead of reducing their tarif, they kept it on with the result that there was more money in the treasury than was necessary to meet the expenses of the government. The result was that the country was threatened with a plethora of currency, the remedy for which was simply to reduce taxation and to go back to a revenue tariff. But the great President Lincoln, a few days before his death desired that the country should take care of the soldiers who had been maimed in the war, or the widows and orphans of those who had been killed. That idea was noble and grand, but it turned out that the pension system was extended to every bounty jumper, not merely to those who had borne arms in the war, or their widows and orphans, but to those who had disgraced the flag of their country, and to-day the American nation is expending just as much money in pensions as they were during the war. Protection has produced not only similar, but far worse results, in this country. Protection is degrading to the honest man, if I may say so; yes, I may repeat that protection is degrading to the honest, for if we look at the record of the government of the last twenty years, it is a record that cannot but bring the blush of shame to the brow of every Canadian, and has made Canada a bye word in the eyes of civilization. There was a time three years ago when the word "Canada" was a shame to civilization; there was not a man in Canada who did not hide his face for shame. I see here "McKinleyism and McGreevyism," which shows that the people of British Columbia know of the conduct of the government. When in 1891 these revelations came out the government was in a critical condition; they then promised that the offenders would be found out and brought to justice, whether they were high or low, whether they were rich or poor. Who has been brought to justice, I want to know? Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. Nicholas Connolly, and even when they were brought to justice it was not through the efforts of the Canadian government, but due to the efforts of another man, Sir Oliver Mowat, who had charge of the prosecution of these offenders. The trial was put off from one term to another and from one term to another, but at last the time came when the men were convicted and sentenced, not to a very dire sentence, twelve months in jail, but they had not been two months in jail before they were released by the advisers of the governor-general. For what reason? Because it appeared that confinement was injurious to their health! (Laughter.) Did you ever suppose that confinement was intended to be conducive to criminals' health? That was the reason why they pardoned Mr. Connolly and Mr. McGreevy. If that was a good reason their release, then there are thousands of criminals to-day who are entitled to the same relief at the hands of the government of the country. (Cheers.) As stated by the judge at the trial, there were men behind the scenes who were more guilty than the prisoners at the bar. I did not come here to dictate to you; I would not needlessly reflect on the conduct of an opponent, but I would not be worthy of the position I occupy in the ranks of my party if I failed to expose the delinquencies of the Conservative party as they have occurred. Look at the record of the government departments of railways and public works and you will not find a single contract, great or small, in which the estimate of the engineer has not been exceeded from one to one hundred per cent. Take the graving dock at Victoria and the graving dock at Quebec, for they were built by the same contractors, who were partners. They exceeded the estimates by $700,000. The Curran bridge had cost $200,000 more than was necessary. The Little Rapids lock on the Lievre river had been estimated to cost $25,000, and already $250,000 had been spent on it. The St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial railway, the Cornwall canal and other similar jobs were further illustrations.

That is five or six, but that is not all. A dam was constructed across the Yamaska river, on which $200,000 was expended. As soon as it was completed a freshet burst it, and it is now worthless. The government have not reconstructed it because they have found that when in existence it was flooding thousands of acres of land in the county of Yamaska. There is $200,000 that has been thrown into the river. This might occur once or twice by accident, but when it is repeated on every occasion I say there is more design than accident. We have the proof, for some of those works have been investigated. It is not stupidity which has caused this blundering, but wilful design, for we find that the contract, the tenders and the specifications had been changed and altered, figured out, according to the testimony of the witnesses, to meet the contract. The Curran bridge contract has been investigated and there we find something like $250,000 of the public money has been thrown away. In connection with this same work, in the city of Montreal, with a large population, with police, detectives and magistrates, a theft was committed from a public department of Canada. A quantity of lumber provided for the bridge work had been carried off. Some one may ask if one or two pieces were taken. No; 420 pieces 26 feet long and 12x12 inches disappeared in one night. (Laughter.) This occurred in Montreal, blame the government for all this; they say they have done everything they could; and up to the present time no one has been able to discover the culprits. I say they have done nothing in the matter. (Applause.) Is it possible that if we had competent, honest men, these offenders would not have been found out and punished? There are some Conservatives in this audience, and let me ask ask them if they can approve of these things. I am happy to see the Liberals here, but I am more happy to see the Conservatives, and it is to them I speak. I ask them how they can approve of such a system as that, for what is wrong in private life is also wrong in public life. (Cheers.) There cannot be two sets of morality, one set for private life and another set for public life. It must be the same morality for both, and let me tell you this, that until we insist that the actions which guide a man in his private life shall also guide him in his public duty, it is impossible to form a nation in this corner of the earth. (Cheers.) I have the greatest hope for the future of my country, for we have the territory; nay, more, we have not only the territory, but we have the best institutions on the face of the earth (hear, hear), institutions which we are all proud to say are borrowed from the British constitution and the best of the American constitution. We have here the proper system of responsible government. In the United States they are accustomed to boast of their institutions; I say they do not compare with the institutions of Canada. (Cheers.) I do not want to decry the institutions of the United States, but I say that those of Canada embody a greater degree of liberty, and as an instance of this I will refer you to the good old city of Quebec, which I told you a moment ago I have the honor to represent in the parliament of Canada. There you will see a monument which to me is an embodiment of the free and liberal institutions under which we live. It is a monument designed to commemorate a great battle which was fought on the plains of Abraham. On the one side of this monument you will find the name of Wolfe, the man who won the battle; on the other you will find the name of Montcalm, the man who lost the battle. (Cheers.) You will often find a monument to a man who won a battle, but you will find no other monument I think to the man who lost that battle. This we find in Canada, and I believe in Canada alone, a monument to the victor and the vanquished. There do you find an example of the liberty of the country. For my part, though of the same race as the man who lost that fight, I never look upon that monument but my heart swells with pride and gratitude, pride that we possess such a country with her noble institutions, and gratitude that my countrymen have found such a measure of liberty and respect under the flag of that nation which was the victor on the occasion. (Prolonged cheers.) I come to you with these sentiments filling my heart, and let me tell you, my fellow countrymen, in conclusion, that everyone of us here have a part to perform in shaping the destinies of our country. You stand here the men of British Columbia, and we on the eastern shore, the extreme parts of the country. This is the gate through which the trade of the west must pass; there is a key to open that gate, and that key, let me tell you, is the key which I laid before you a moment ago—freedom of trade. (Cheers.) You are in possession of that key, and therefore it is the duty of every man in this audience to do what he can to swing open those gates so that the trade may pass through and the measure of prosperity which is bound to follow, and which will be shared by all of us, may come to this our common land. (Great cheering, during which the honorable gentleman took his seat.

Mr. D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro, N. S., said he knew that the people had not come out to hear him; they had come to hear his chief, but a few words from him might not be amiss. He had not crossed the continent for amusement, but had come to better understand the country. To him the country was the same, north, east, south and west. He had found three great industries in this province much the same as in his own, lumbering, fishing and mining. He had also seen what he did not quite expect—plenty of land on which the farmers could raise produce for themselves and neighbors. He made a humorous reference to the great size of British Columbia logs, which had rather surprised him. He would like to see the Ottawa boodlers try to steal these as they had taken the timbers from the Curran bridge. (Laughter.) There was no such a thing as policy in trade; the term was invented in America. Of all the frauds the national policy was the greatest. It should be called the nationa poultice. Fancy your resources and industries, with the broad ocean around you on which to carry their products to other shores. Fancy a policy which made you keep those products to yourselves. You have a fine province, yet it has but a small number of people. Is there anything wrong with your climate or your minerals? I know there is nothing wrong with your logs. (Laughter.) With all its advantages the population of this, the largest province in the Dominion, is not as large as the population of some of the eastern counties. How in the face of this can you support a policy of contraction, which contracts your energies and stints your growth? What will build up your city? Sitting down and thanking God that some manufacturers in Ontario are making money? To increase your country you want a freer mode of trade which will bring people here to help you build it up. He had heard that there were some loyal people here, still he saw that American money was used. It was a wonder that this did not raise insurrection. He wanted to trade with the whole world, he did not care who they were. There was no use of a manufacturer being afraid of the puny South Americans or the sharper Yankee. You are not made of that kind of stuff, or I mistake you. On the Pacific shores as on the Atlantic were men paid by Great Britain to protect Canadians. England protects us, yet we use the rag of protection instead of England's banner of free trade. England permitted her manufacturers to bring in the raw materials from all countries and then sent out the manufactured goods and made protection countries buy them. The Conservatives sing of England and then try to shut us out of England. You have mountains of iron with coal right at hand, should you not be allowed to take advantage of this combination of natural advantages and manufacture for the outside world? Just fancy your supply of iron, lumber, silver and gold. Are you to be tied down so that you can use these articles for yourselves alone? Almost every man he had met in British Columbia was a free trader, but when the election came they voted protection, an action which he could not understand. Some people said that you should support the Conservatives because they gave you the railway. Did you get more than you were entitled to by the terms of union? Your own money built the railway. He was told that it was a custom among the aborigines to save all their money for a time and then give a potlatch and give away all their savings. This is just what the Conservative government does. They collect the revenue from the whole country an then hold a potlatch to give it away. The Liberal principles are broader than the Conservative policy. What would make British Columbia go ahead, contracted trade or freer trade? The eastern and the western extremities of the country would profit especially if the restriction were removed. He did not believe that the Conservatives were in earnest when they promised tariff reform. He knew in his heart that they did not want it. Why? Because they were paid not to want it. His leader had a softer heart than he, and therefore had been more ready to believe that the government was in earnest. It reminded him of a little story. A teacher once asked a scholar if she lent his father $100 on the promise that it should be paid back at the rate of $10 a week, what would his father have at the end of six weeks? "One hundred dollars," answered the boy. "Why, I'm ashamed of you Johnny; how could he owe me $100 after having paid me $10 a week for six weeks? You don't seem to know your arithmetic,' said the teacher. "Perhaps I don't know about arithmetic," answered the boy, "but I do know my father." (Laughter.) A surplus was a bad thing in the hands of men who did not know how to handle it. In the past year the Conservative government had decreased the revenue by over one million dollars and increased the public debt by five millions. McGreevy and Connolly were not half as bad as the men who employed them. He asked them to consider the fiscal policy upon which the prosperity of the country depened. The merchants of this city, with all due respect to the representatives of the city, know more about trade than the combined wisdom of the Conservative party. Your only hope is to allow trade to roll on as easily as possible, unimpeded by the selfishness of a few men. To succeed you must leave the avenues of trade clear. Left alone you can do anything. Compressed for the benefit of the few you are dwarfed into pigmies. Are you afraid that some one will get a little bit more than you? Let me tell you that the wealth of the whole people is the wealth of everybody. The country should not be hampered by combines. The only thing to build up a country is to have a law that will give labor and capital each its full complement. If the law gives one an advantage over the other there is nothing but ruin for the one that has the disadvantage. It is trade that we want. Exchange helps both him who sells and him who buys, and makes [illegible] glad that he had come west, as he had now a better idea of the country. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Fraser's remarks the distinguished visitors passed through the hall and were introduced to many of the ladies and gentlemen present. Cheer after cheer went up when the party rose, and for several minutes wild enthusiasm prevailed.

Why not try
WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT
Doctors highly recommend it to those
Who are run down;
Who have lost appetite;
Who have difficulty after eating;
Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;
And to Nursing Mothers,
as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.
PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and with which [illegible] way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Smoke Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco. Take no other. "Union" Make.

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homœopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

MUSICAL.

MISS A. FOX Has resumed music teaching at 36 Mason street.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the Rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 97 A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government st. Visiting brethren are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fi-guard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fi-guard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. R. A. BROWN, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of fit-ting and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anæsthetic. my17-d-w

REDUCED RATES!

Teeth Extracted - - - 50 cts
Children's Teeth - - - 25 cts
Plates - - - - - - - - $15 00

Also Fillings at Rates to Suit the Times.

A. A. HUMBER, D.D.S. Graduate Philadelphia Dental College. OFFICE: 93 1-2 Douglas Street, next to Oddfellows' Hall. aug18-tf

Surprising Reduction in Dentistry Charges.

What is the use of paying $15 for a rubber plate when you can get a gold one for a few dollars more.

We will for one month from this date make a reduction of 50 per cent in gold plates. This is simply to introduce a genuine 20k gold plate to the people of Victoria.

This plate will last a lifetime and will never require repairing. People will wonder how we can do it, and probably think that inferior workmanship will be done, but we wish to dissuade you of any such notion. Our idea is to make a plate to please the public and get them to try us; consequently we must give an inducement. We will not make any money on these plates, but will feel assured that every plate we make will bring us others. Remember the price will remain as stated for one month only from September 1st to October 1st.

Dr. Findley has charge of this branch and his ability as a mechanical dentist is too well-known to need further mention.

DRS. FINDLEY & BAKER. OFFICE: 86 1-2 Government street, next to Bank of Montreal.

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process).

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.

All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.

All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. je21

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A waitress. Balmoral Hotel. sep6-5t

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN without incumbrance to take charge of invalid and do light housework. Address D., Times office. sep10-3t

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—Two story house, 5 rooms, and lot 30x120; convenient to the Douglas street car line; price reduced to $850 on terms to suit purchaser. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

FOR SALE—The formulas for well known proprietory medicines, favorably known in the north-west of the United States and in the east, the rights to manufacture and sell in British America; none but responsible parties need answer. Address H. F. Smith, 739 B.R. Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A. a17-1m

TO LET.

THE CONTENTS OF SMALL WELL FURnished house for sale. Address M. H., Times office. sep10-3t

TO LET—Three miles from postoffice, six acres, new house, barn, driving shed, chicken house, about 130 fruit trees, small fruit; land in high state of cultivation; rent $15 per month. Apply to 89 Fort street. sep4-6t-eod

NICELY SITUATED and well furnished house to let. Address P.O. box 305, city. aug 24

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

BOARD AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with or without board. 83 Superior street. se 11

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With or without board; large front room with fireplace; desirable location. Apply No. 6 Douglas street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A Cocker Spaniel Pup, white breast; answers to the name of "Prince." Anybody harboring the same will be prosecuted. Geo. D. Meldrum, Clarence Hotel. tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A Horse, quiet, young and cheap for lady to drive. Apply 100 Douglas street. sep10-3t

TWO LOTS WANTED—To purchase in the vicinity of Beacon Hill Park, or in some position affording a view of the straits; give location and lowest price for cash. Address "Builder," Times office. s5

FOR THE FALL—Tailor-made gowns, coats, cloaks; newest styles; moderate rates. 98 Yates street, over Cochrane & Munn's. aug23-1mo

LADIES INVESTIGATE De Lamonton Cutting School. Perfect system with or without seams easily learned. Lessons Free. Agents wanted. Room 73 Five Sisters Block. aug18-1mo

A GOLD MINE in this adv. for you. Send at once. Your name neatly printed on 12 lovely cards (hidden name), 1 package comic acquaintance cards, dictionary of dreams, songs, recipes and sheet of scraps for 15 cents. Salem Card Co., Yarmouth, N. S. j28-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS C. G. FOX Re-opened her school August 13th.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE COBRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

fe13 s,m,tf&w 1y]

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

The Daily Times.

STRONGER THAN SENTIMENT.

The Toronto Mail points out that the Cape and Australian colonies will be largely benefited by the removal of the United States wool duty, and then draws inferences in this fashion: "The United States could hardly give to these colonies any other trading privilege that would be so valuable to them. It does so, not out of friendship to either Australia or the Cape, but out of regard to its own self-interest, as congress conceives it. If a few more concessions of this kind were made by the nations of the world, Great Britain would consider that affairs had taken a much happier turn than the Ottawa conference sought to give them. Also, the agitation for a customs union within the empire, with preferential tariffs within the members of that union, would hardly be kept up. There is no doubt of the strong attachment subsisting among the parts of the empire, and especially of the affection of the colonies for the mother country, but there is doubt that this alone is the origin of the desire for preferential trade arrangements within the empire. The Australians would gladly use a Pacific steamship line, subsidized by Great Britain, to carry free wool to the ports of the United States, and would not be deterred by the consideration that such a direct trade would be a serious blow to London as a wool market. Nor would either Australia or the Cape be hasty to give Canada, or even Great Britain herself, any tariff favors whose denial to the United States might jeopardize her wool market there. The same considerations which make Great Britain reluctant to place discriminating duties on United States wheat for our benefit, would restrain Australia from making a like sacrifice for our benefit or for the closer union of the empire. Sentiment and economy must subsist side by side, and do so subsist, but sentiment will be confined to its own sphere by the hard headed and shrewd business men of both the colonies and Great Britain. If there were no motive for retaliation, there would be little motive to preferential tariffs within the empire." The Mail seems to have hold of the right end of the string." If Australia and Cape Colonists find themselves able to trade on advantageous terms with the United States by virtue of the removal of customs obstacles from the latter's borders, no sentiment, however worthy in itself, will be allowed to stand in their way. Intercolonial conferences may be well enough in their way, but they can hardly be expected to educate our fellow-colonists into sacrificing their material interests for the imperialistic sentiment.

THE LAURIER MEETING.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and his party and the Liberals of Victoria have equal reason to be satisfied with last evening's meeting. No political leader or cabinet minister visiting us from the east has received a heartier welcome, and none has ever had the opportunity of addressing a gathering so large and so representative. The warmth and enthusiasm displayed showed in strong contrast with the coldness of the meeting which confronted Messrs. Foster and Angers last year, and we venture to predict that a similar contrast will appear between last night's meeting and those which ministers propose to hold in the weeks to come. For our own part we have never been in doubt as to the character of the welcome which the Liberal leader and his companions would receive here, and the event has but justified our forecast. A good deal of the popular enthusiasm shown was of course due to the high reputation as a statesman and an orator which Mr. Laurier has gained throughout the country, and to the fact that a very large number of our people found for themselves that this reputation had been well earned. The Liberal leader could not help making a good impression on any set of strangers, however lacking in sympathy with his sentiments and purposes they might be. Then the audience was further agreeably impressed with the eloquence and ability of Messrs. Hyman and Fraser, who came as more complete strangers even than Mr. Laurier. But while making due allowance for the ability of the leader and his lieutenants, there was a yet stronger factor in the success of the demonstration, namely, the dissatisfaction of the people with the present position of Dominion affairs and their anxiety to secure a change. There is no doubt that the majority of the electors of this city were ready before to vote for the termination of the present regime and the substitution of a Laurier for a Thompson government; it did not need that Mr. Laurier should appear among them to secure the result; but it is equally certain that his visit will have the effect of enlarging the majority. Certain Conservative papers have adopted the plan of representing the Liberal leader's speeches as conveying a most vague and indefinite substitute for a policy to his hearers. The thousands who heard him last evening will now be able to judge how far from correct this representation is. Their verdict must necessarily be that the vagueness and indefiniteness have their origin in the intellects of the able editors themselves.

CHEAPNESS OF PRODUCTION.

The success or otherwise of mining enterprises at the present day depends upon a combination of advantages. Rich deposits, cheap transportation, large capital, improved machinery, efficient labor, are all necessary, even under the best guidance, to bring the best results. The forces to which our civilization has given shape in man's service have made trade a world wide circle of exchanges, and the value of our contributions to its volume are determined by the competition of the most efficient of our rivals. If we sell coal in the United States we must sell it in competition with the world's coal producers, whether coal is admitted free of duty or not. If we send lumber to Australia or to Europe, to a protectionist or to a free trade country, we must be able to compete in that market with the world's lumber producers outside of that country, and we should not lose sight of the fact that the country which can produce anything more cheaply than we will not import it from us under free trade, much less under protection. Cheapness of production is the first among all considerations; and the merits or demerits of any industrial system will appear as it adds to or takes from our powers to produce cheaply. If free trade makes us to get more for less labor than protection, to maintain protection is to prefer want to have.

Thirty years ago every Canadian port had in it more American ships than all others, and the stars and stripes disputed on every sea with the red cross of St. George for mercantile supremacy. The American people, with the object of encouraging ship building at home, put a duty on all material entering into their construction, and to make doubly sure of the success of the scheme they enacted that no foreign built ships could sail under the American flag until the full duty on every bolt, plate or plank used in her construction had been paid. The result was at once to increase enormously the cost of American ships. Britain trusted to free trade; and free copper, free iron, free timber and free foreign competition in ship building gave her cheap ships and enabled her to drive her American rival from the seas and practically to monopolize the carrying trade of the world and its ship building as well. The American protectionists of the stump orator order not infrequently appeals to ignorance, prejudice and credulity of protection's dupes by attributing this consummation to the sinister use of "British gold," and his Canadian prototype at election times posts flaming pictures of Canadian free traders selling Canada to the United States. This picture seen on both sides reveals the true character of the protectionist fallacy, which goes on the assumption that although it takes two to trade all the advantages are on one side. For this reason free traders when they cannot force men (as protection does) to trade, are supposed to attain their ends by bribing them. Trade which is not mutually beneficial cannot continue. When men exchange goods if only one makes a profit the other is pretty sure to go out of the business. When we speak of goods we mean good things, useful things, things that minister to man's comfort, serve his necessities or increase his power. And we mean things which are the result of labor. Men do not labor to produce goods to be bestowed on others, and if producers trade products it is because both are gainers.

When traders come to us they seek their own advantage, and in giving us the greatest quantity for the smallest cost they study their own advantage, that they may get from us that which is more valuable to them. Our true interest demands that we keep the truth in view, and to that end that we adopt a policy calculated to promote the cheapening of the products we send to market. In studying the interests of our customers we study our own. Coal and iron are destined to hold the most important place among the future products of this province, but that consummation cannot be reached until we can compete in cost with any other coal or iron producing country. Cheap and good machinery is as essential to the coal miner's and iron maker's success as cheap transportation or cheap and capable labor. The designing and manufacture of mining machinery, like every other branch of manufacture, can only be brought to the highest state of perfection by long experience and observation. Older Canada is not a mining country. Its principal industries in the past have been lumbering and agriculture. Its manufacturers have devoted their time, talents and capital to the making of machinery for the lumberer and farmer, and in these branches have attained a very high degree of excellence. But in the manufacture of mining machinery they are as yet mere novices. Protection has the effect of practically preventing us from obtaining the most serviceable machinery from the experienced makers of Great Britain and the United States and confining us to the use of such tools as are made by men who have yet to learn the business. If an individual protectionist wants a pair of boots no patriotic sentiment could influence him to prefer having them made by a bungling apprentice rather than by a first-class shoemaker, but in the more important matter of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of mining machinery he is deaf to common reasoning. In view of the experience of the American people in building up (or rather destroying) a merchant marine, would it not be well for us to take a lesson out of Britain's book and by permitting our people to buy where they can buy cheapest and best, encourage them to engage in the development of our country and to place its products on their merits, the only sound commercial basis in the circle of the world's exchanges.

INTRA MUROS.

THE WATER COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor: There has been placarded on the bulletin board at the city hall a notice of a resolution by Ald. Baker to the effect that the services of the water commissioner will not be required after the end of the present month.

At the public meeting held in the city hall on Saturday evening last Ald. Baker charged the water commissioner with being remiss in his duties in not complying with the requirements of the act which stipulates that it is the duty of the water commissioner to furnish the citizens of Victoria with an abundant supply of good water; but the act does not contemplate that the water commissioner should carry out the works necessary to obtain the requisite result at his own expense and as it was not shown that there had been funds provided for the purpose Ald. Baker's charge of neglect of duty on that score can have no foundation in fact.

The civic government is directed and controlled by men elected by the ratepayers and their views are carried into effect by paid officers. Therefore, the services of an official who, with an unsullied reputation for honesty of purpose, has been in the employ of the corporation for several years should not be dispensed with at the suggestion of an alderman on, presumably, personal grounds.

Before taking action of such a serious character we should be well assured that there are substantial reasons for so doing.

RATEPAYER.

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla this season and realized the benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FIRES.

Raging in the Redwood in the Mill Valley.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Forest fires are now raging in the redwood back of Mill Valley in the direction of Tamalpais. The entire population has turned out to fight the fire. It is expected the entire place will be wiped out should a breeze set in this afternoon.

FAMILY POISONED.

Discharged Servant Arrested on Suspicion.

Piedmont, Ala., Sept. 11.—The family of Edward Downey were taken ill Sunday night. Sallie and James Downey, aged twelve and fourteen respectively, died during the night, and Willie, aged two years, died yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Downey and their only surviving child, are in a critical condition. Investigation shows that rat poison had been placed in the well from which the family drank water. Will Findley, a colored servant, who was discharged yesterday for stealing $10, has been arrested on suspicion. He says he is innocent but circumstantial evidence is strongly against him.

BOSTON'S WICKEDNESS.

Reverend Mr. Lansing Tells Some Cold Facts.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.—Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, D. D., discussed the immorality of Boston at the meeting of the evangelical alliance yesterday and asked all Christians to do what they could to encourage General Martin in his reform of the Boston police. Among other things Dr. Lansing said: "We need a revival on the lines of conduct and life and law rather than of sentiment and doctrine. There is a deluge of immorality sweeping over this country and it is largely due to the great foreign immigration. Our new arrivals are threatening all our institutions. Crime against the personal property has been greatly increased. I am also inclined to believe that there has been a decay of truthfulness. Men in court will tell what they please and no more. When it comes to the social evil, no one dares to look at the state of affairs. I have not asked the ministers of Boston what they think of its social condition, but I have asked the travelling men who know all the largest cities in the land and from every one of them, I have received the same answer, there is no city in this country where vice is so open as in Boston. Not only are the horrible establishments advertised in the press, but they are marked by signs and under the names of "massage operators," or "chiropodists," or "manicures" the women carry on their fearful work. You could see it openly on certain streets last night. You can see it almost anywhere. I am convinced that what we need is a revival that will help General Martin in his work of reforming the police."

RAILWAY BLACK LIST.

How Nebraska Railway Employees are Treated.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11.—Nebraska railway employees are much excited over the discovery of what they believe is a secret black list growing out of the late strike. Since the strike, when a man wants a position in the service of one railroad he has to bring a "clearance" from the last road which employed him to show the cause of his leaving. A few days ago a man who had had a somewhat stormy career with a railroad asked for and received a "clearance" and was surprised to find that he had been given a very complimentary mention. It pleased him until chancing to hold it up to the light, he observed that the "sandhill crane" which was the watermark, had his head cut squarely off. This was considered as merely a blow of the paper cutters knife. But investigation of half a dozen letters disclosed the fact that they differed materially in the posture of the bird. Since then some dozen or more clearances have been examined and in cases of discharge the crane is neatly beheaded, though the language of the clearance may be complimentary. Organized labor is investigating the case.

Fifteen Yards

Of flannelette, canton flannel or grey calico for $1 at Russell & McDonald's.

Inter-State Fair.

For the Inter-State Fair at Tacoma, the steamer City of Kingston has made a round trip rate of $5.70, including two admissions to the fair.

Tickets on sale every Tuesday and Friday, from August 14th to October 30th inclusive, with final limit of twenty days from date of sale.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent N. P. R. R. Co.

Belleville, January 4th, 1893. Messrs. DICK & CO., Montreal.

"Dick's Blood Purifier" is the best of all the condition powders I ever used. It makes a horse thrive and feel well, improves his coat and makes him perfectly clean in the legs, no matter how long he stands in the stable. I gave half of the first box to a gentleman who had a fine trotting stallion that was swollen in the legs and had scratches from being out of condition, and in a few days his legs were perfectly clean and the cracks healed rapidly.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Tumors, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote. J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

"CORONAS," $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large
"CRAYON," $1.00.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Oil stoves at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Victoria wheelmen meet this evng at the city market.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Indian Superintendent Vowell returned last night from a trip to the mainland.

—We are selling some odd curtains, etc., and the funny part of them is the price. Weiler Bros.

—Your child needs healthful exercise. We have swinging clubs and dumb bells. Wieler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

—A sale of fancy work is being held this afternoon at Mrs. Vernon's gardens, Humboldt street, in aid of the Orphans Home.

—The Misses Angus, of this city were thrown from a carriage at Duncan's on Saturday, both breaking their left wrists.

—A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held in the police chambers, city hall, on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst.

—H. M. S. Satellite went into the dry dock this morning and will likely be out again on Friday. H. M. S. Champion is expected to arrive here from Honolulu about the last of the present month.

—Victoria College, Beacon Hill park, opened yesterday after the summer vacation. There was a very good attendance, the upper forms being particularly well filled. New pupils are being examined daily until Wednesday, the 21st inst.

—Rev. W. W. Bolton, who headed the Province exploration party, leaves tonight for San Francisco. Mr. Bolton will return here early next spring and will make the attempt to complete the overland journey from Woss lake to Victoria. He believes that the trip can be made and will certainly attempt to do it.

—The officers of H. M. S. Warspite, late flagship of the Pacific squadron, who were in command when she served on this station, have erected in Portsmouth, England, dockyard chapel a memorial brass tablet to the memory of the four midshipmen, R. Caldwell, the Hon. A. de Montmorency, P. Brown and D. Johnstone, who were drowned by their canoe capsizing near Esquimalt on July 17, 1891.

—The steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the north last evening, bringing a full cargo of salmon and a number of passengers. Mrs. Rood, wife of the Lowe inlet canner, died on the first of the month. She leaves four children. Among the passengers down was a Chinaman in charge of a constable, having been committed for supplying liquor to Indians. On the way down the Boscowitz passed the missionary steamer Glad Tidings on her way to Victoria.

—Samuel Reid, the well known merchant, and Miss Barbara Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 Quebec street. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the couple were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Reid, D. D., father of the groom. The bride was attended by Misses Bella Wilson and Ruby Fell and the groom by Rev. D. H. Reid, his brother, and Joseph Wilson, brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Reid left in the evening for the Sound.

—The monthly freight and shipping report for August by R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited, says: During the latter part of the month especially, a welcome improvement in the situation has been in evidence and rates have improved materially. This has been marked in the grain market, where at the close 20s. 3d. to Cork for orders, with nothing less direct, has been established. It seems probable the advance will be maintained, for the tendency is still upward. From northern ports charters are reported and rates are nominal. In the lumber market demand has been light and freights are consequently unchanged or down a little from last month. The only item worthy of special note is the charter of a vessel to load redwood for Liverpool. What will no doubt prove to be the last charter of the season for salmon is reported at 32s. 6d. from Victoria to the United Kingdom. The fixtures this season are much fewer than last, partly owing to the greater size of the vessels, but mainly owing to the disappointingly short pack of salmon.

—Victoria College re-opened yesterday.

—Delmonico hotel, Milwaukee beer 5 cents.

—Victoria wheelmen meet this evening at the city market.

—The Y. L. I. holds a social at home in Institute hall on Friday evening.

—Do you drink beer? Drink the best Milwaukee, five cents at the Delmonico hotel.

—A speed competition for typewriters will be among the features of the exhibition.

—E. J. Gray and Frank E. Alley have leased the Point Ellice sash and door factory from Leigh Bros.

—There were four drunks in the police court this morning, and punisment to fit the crimes was meted out.

—Friday night lectures for the fall and winter months are being arranged by the Sir William Wallace Society.

—There will be a meeting of the managing committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Society at the city hall tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

—A concert by the choir of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral is among the attractions for Thursday evening.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—Lieut.-Col. Rawstorne, R. M. A., last evening organized the school of instruction at the drill hall. Most of the officers have joined.

—The United States steamer Rush called here on Sunday on her way to San Francisco. Dr. Call, her surgeon, who was visiting here, rejoined her.

—The Jackson gambling case is on again to-day and will very likely be concluded this afternoon. Mr. Beiyea, for the defence, when the last witness for the prosecution was being sworn, asked him some questions about the nature of an oath, and the answers were most amusing. If the case goes to the higher court a fight will be made on Chinese evidence.

—Dick Bass, who sold liquor to Margaret, an Alaska Indian, was convicted in the police court this morning and ordered to pay a fine of $50 or spend two months in jail. He has no money, so by force of circumstances he will be compelled to spend the sixty days in jail. Margaret was found guilty of being drunk and was fined $0, in default of which she will have to serve twelve days.

—Sergeant Walker has returned from a trip to Nanaimo, where he went to secure an Indian prisoner named Jimmy, arrested there on suspicion of being the one who robbed another Indian here of $100, a watch and other property. The sergeant had no warrant and the Nanaimo police would not give him up. It now develops that he is not the man, and a wire ordering his release has been sent to Nanaimo.

—The Seattle baseball club, made up of members of the S. A. C., will be here on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and will play a match with a picked team at the exhibition grounds. The arrangements were concluded between S. D. Schultz and Manager Phil Kelly, of the Seattle club when the latter gentleman was here a week ago. The local players will be picked in the next couple of days and at least two weeks' practice will be taken for the match. The game is to be the feature of the sports for that day.

—The Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, M. P., president of the British Empire Insurance company, is in the city on a tour of inspection and is at the Driard. He has been prominent in British politics for some time, having been solicitor-general and under secretary of state for India. He represented Chatham for 17 years, and in 1892 was elected for Cambridge university. In parliament he has taken a lively interest in sealing matters, and last night had a long discussion with Messrs. Stevenson, Munsie, Hall and Ward. To-day he was out driving, the guest of Lt.-Col. Prior.

—There will be a meeting of the city council this evening. The regular business down for disposal last evening will be taken up. Ald. Wilson's motion to authorize E. C. Smith to act as city treasurer in the absence of Treasurer Kent and Ald. Baker's motion to discharge the caretaker and water commissioner will be read. The latter motion will very likely be changed, for while the management of water affairs may be taken out of the hands of E. A. Wilmot, the council would very likely refuse to go any further. Many of the aldermen believe that Mr. Wilmot has enough to do without acting as water commissioner.

—Frederick Bollman, the Sydney embezzler, is a character of lights and shades. From the slough of abject despondency he rises to a state of happiness. He has disposed of some of his own jewelry and with the proceeds he is paying for meals from the outside. He also has a tender regard for good liquors and greatly enjoys them. Yesterday and to-day he has been in good humor, and his prospective trip to Australia does not seem to worry him at all. The Sydney police officer will leave that city for Victoria on the Arawa on Tuesday next. Chief Sheppard has taken possession of the watch and chain purchased with the money of Henckler & Co., and will turn them over to the Australian officer.

Fall and Winter Dress Goods
Double fold, new and fashionable goods, 25 and 50 cents per yard, worth double the money. Bankrupt stock at Russell & McDonald's.

Eastern Oysters.
Celebrated Eagle Oysters, fresh every steamer, now in stock. Dixi H. Ross & Co.

—Five cents buys a glass of cool Milwaukee beer at the Delmonico hotel.

KOOTENAY NEWS.

Some Good Claims Located on the Home Ledge.

T. E. Horne, who has been doing assessment work on several claims on the Great Horne ledge, Lardeau, came up this week. He reports the outlook on each claim to be of a most encouraging character, the vein improving in size and solidity as depth is reached. The Great Horne ledge was always thought to be three ledges, but it has been found that the whole ground between the two outside ledges is mineralized, and mining experts say that it is one ledge and that at some depth it will be found to be one vast solid vein of ore.

Mr. Henry Howard came down from Big Bend this week and will return in a few days. He located last month two very rich quartz claims near McCulloch creek, the Eureka and Monarch. These will be worked next summer, when a crushing plant will be taken up. Mr. Howard has since made a location on Gold Stream, where he will work a placer mine during the coming winter. The specimens from the Eureka and Monarch were probably the best specimens of gold quartz ever exhibited in this town.

Edward Maunsell, a resident in the Lardeau mining district, came to town a few days ago. He has been doing assessment work on some of the claims on the Great Horne ledge. He says the Canadian Girl, the North Star, Iron Horse and others in the vicinity are looking splendid. Mr. Maunsell says a wagon road up the North Fork to the foot of the Lardeau-Duncan divide would serve fifty mines. If the road were made along the valley it would be an easy matter for each mine to make an inclined tramway to send down their ores to the roadway. He says the riches and immensity of the ledges on which these fifty mines are located will justify the making of a good wagon road, so that ore may be brought out to the Northeast Arm.

Messrs. Charles and Noah Abrahamson returned last Wednesday from a week's holiday in Trout Lake City and vicinity. They speak very enthusiastically of the prospects in the Golden City. Men are taking out considerable gold all along the Lardeau river. They tried a panful of gravel in the canyon and were agreeably surprised to find numerous colors. At the Caribou & Kootenay company's claim, where a wingdam has just been completed, another panful netted 30 cents. Dan Savoy & Co. had a clean up last week, and took out $400 for three days' work with four men. Mr. Moore, who went in to inspect the Black Prince mine, of which Mr. J. A. Murphy is manager, is reported as saying that it is the intention of the Black Prince company to erect a concentrator if the claim turns out as good as present appearances indicate. The water last Sunday was higher than it has been for some time, and some damage to the works resulted.

The Nakusp & Slocan railway is practically open for business as far as Wilson creek, on Slocan lake, four miles north of New Denver. The steamer William Hunter will ply between the town and the station. There are some business and freight cars already on the road, and yesterday the steamer Lytton took down two more, one being a passenger car and the other a combination mail, express and baggage car. The road runs from Nakusp, on the Arrow lake, to the heart of the Slocan mining district, a distance of about 30 miles.

Sir Joseph Trutch, accompanied by Mr. Robert Day, of Cork, Ireland, arrived from the west on Monday and left for lower Kootenay by the steamer Lytton Tuesday morning. Their destination is the Silver King mine, on Toad mountain, in which Mr. Day is known to be a very large shareholder.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Give the BABIES NESTLE'S FOOD And they will grow up TO BLESS YOU.

Labor Saved . . .
By using Findley's Soaps. Special attention is called to Findley's Borax Soap for washing flannel wear, they will not shrink or discolor, but be soft and white if washed by this soap.
. . . . WORKS: Cor. Herald and Govt. Sts.

MANCHESTER HOUSE
Mantle Opening
...TUESDAY, SEPT. 11th, 1894...
The larger portion of our Jackets and Capes have arrived and for style and price will commend themselves to the ladies as the finest selection we have ever shown.
T. HAUGHTON & Co.
SEPTEMBER 8, 1894. ...88 Yates Street.

To be Minus a "Good Thing"
One that contributes to your comfort in these days is an error of judgment. This is a simple reminder that an exceptionally "good thing" exists in our
SMYRNA MATS
These are very comfortable and the price is a money-saver for you.
WEILER BROS. 51 TO 55 FORT STREET.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.,
.... QUOTE AS FOLLOWS ....
Delivered to any part of the City.

Wheat	$1 25 per hun.	Oats	$1 50 per hun.
Bran	90 " "	Mixed feed	1 00 " "
Shorts	1 00 " "	Ground	1 10 " "

Our feed is manufactured fresh every day and is superior to the imported article. Patronize home industry by using our goods. TERMS—Net cash with order.

THE..... VICTORIA ICE CO.'S ...ICE...
Is manufactured by the VICTORIA-PHOENIX BREWING AND ICE COMPANY. Pure ice from distilled water. We make the best ice from Victoria water, the best lake water on the island when simply sand filtered. The public analyst states that "filtration and aeration" would make Victoria water safe for drinking and domestic use. Proof of the inferiority of Esquimalt water. Chemical analysis by H. Carmichael, the public analyst:—Esquimalt water from Thetis lake, free ammonia, 0.0213?; albuminoid ammonia, 1.158. Chemical analysis by the McGill university, Montreal: Victoria water, from the dam, free ammonia, 0.178; albuminoid ammonia, 0.219. The above analysis shows that Esquimalt water contains five and a half times more deleterious matter (albuminoid ammonia) than Elk lake water.
....Telephone 106.

This space is reserved for the "Lansdowne House." Due notice of our Millinery Opening will be given. Miss Duffie, late of the "Stanley House," personally selected the stock.

MAXIM'S FLYING MACHINE.

Its Mechanism and How It Worked at a Recent Trial.

A reporter of the Pall Mall Budget recently visited Mr. Hiram Maxim's establishment, near London, and describes what he saw as follows: "There was a hissing and a spluttering as some pumps got to work, and then, presently, the port propellor began to revolve with a rapidly increasing whirr-r, and the cry went up to "look out." In a few seconds whirr-r-r went the starboard propeller too. The platform on which we stood rocked and quivered with the vibration. A hurricane seemed to spring up, laying the hay flat far and wide, and scattering like a whirlwind the shavings in the workshop twenty yards away. Everyone grabbed his hat with one hand and clung for dear life with the other to the rail. Suddenly, when the tornado had reached its height, the whole machine was shaking and straining at its anchor like a greyhound in the leash, a shrill whistle gave the order to "let go," and the huge structure bounded forward across the meadows with a smooth sailing motion, at a rate increasing up to forty miles an hour.

As the end of the track came in view a look of horror set in. There was nothing apparently but a thick set hedge to arrest our wild career. A rope was stretched across the path. We crash through it. Then another; then another, and finally we come to rest in the easiest, gracefullest manner imaginable, within a few feet of what looked like perdition. Then we all laughed. It was a most delicious sensationn, wiping out forever such tender memories as switchbacks, toboggans, and the seductive water chute. It was unique, in fact, and unlike anything that the world has ever seen; for the occurrence just described represents the crude residual impressions of a first trip over the rails on Mr. Hiram Maxim's giant flying machine.

The inventor beamed pleasantly as he noted the effect, for he had a distinguished company on board. There were Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh, Sir Douglas Galton, Professor Vernon Boys, Sir Guilford Molesworth, Earl Russell, Professor Pettigrew, of Edinburgh, and the science representative of the Pall Mall Budget. After the first trip there was a unanimous demand for a second, and the huge structure weighing not some seven thousand pounds in all, was pushed back along the rails on which it runs to the starting point, where steam was got up once more and the performance repeated.

Then the questions began. How was the power generated? What was it all made of? and (most important of all) Would it really fly? To take them in order, the machinery for developing and applying power is one of the most ingenious bits of steam engineering to be seen. It consists of a novel water tube boiler, built of asbestos cloth at the sides, and the thinnest sheet steel on top. The water is contained in about two thousand bent copper tubes, only three-eighths inch in diameter, heated by over 7000 gas jets arranged in rows. The fuel is naphtha or gasoline, which is stored in liquid form and pumped into a vaporizer which transforms it into gas, and supplies it at a high pressure. All manner of cunning dodges are associated with the fuel supply. For instance, there is an exceedinly pretty automatic escapement which controls the fuel pump according to the pressure in the vaporizer; and the inrush of gas, at the rate of two miles per minute, is utilized to such in the necessary amount of air as well, both being under the most perfect regulation.

The feed water for the boiler is supplied through rows of pipes no larger than 1-8 inch in diameter. These are heated by the waste products from the flames with such success that the water is raised to 250 degrees (at which temperature it does not boil, on account of the pressure), and the gas products themselves are so completely robbed of their heat that they do not even blister the Brunswick black on the thin sheet steel covering which represents the top of the boiler. There is a beautiful automatic gauge for registering the amount of feed water passing into the boiler, and another ingenious device by which the pressure of the water itself is made to give the necessary circulation. With this apparatus steam can be got up in the incredibly short space of half a minute. Condensers were used at first, but an unlucky smash about three months ago damaged the apparatus, and now the steam exhausts into the air in two long wavy jets from the corners of the great aeroplane overhead.

So much for the steam generating appliances, which weigh only one thousand pounds in all, and are placed in the very front of the machine, the boiler end tapering off like the bows of a ship so as not to catch the wind. The engines themselves are an equally remarkable piece of engineering. They are compound, two-cylinder engines, poised about six feet apart. They are independently governed, and will furnish 150 horse-power each, which, considering that their total weight is only 600 pounds, gives the extraordinary efficiency of 2 pounds weight per horse-power. This is something which will make engineers sit up and wonder whether they are dreaming. The high and low pressure cylinders are five and eight inches in diameter respectively, and the stroke is twelve inches long. A beautiful device is used for regulating the by-pass for the steam into the low pressure cylinder.

When going full speed these engines give 425 revolutions per minute to the gigantic propellers that drive the machine along. These are in appearance like two-bladed marine propellers, except that they are square instead of being rounded at the ends, and are broad and thin. Inquiry revealed the fact that they were built out of the overlapping strips of American pine, planed smooth, and covered with glued canvas. The propellers weigh 135 pounds each; the length of the blade is close on 18 feet, the width at the ends 5 1-2 feet, the pitch is 16 feet, and the maximum thrust they give is about two thousand pounds measured by a dynamometer. They are carefully stayed by steel wires to their own shafts, or the first revolution would snap them off short.

The propellers are by no means the least wonderful part of this wonderful machine, and were evolved out of endless experiments. Arranged as a trophy inside Mr. Maxim's house are no less than 32 different models of propellers of every sort and shape, which were used in making the experiments.

To turn to the structure itself, the material of which the frame work is built is thin steel tubing. It is so light that a length of it taken in the hand gives the same shock of surprise as does a piece of aluminum, which Mr. Maxim considers far inferior to steel for purposes of strength. All the ropes and ties are of the best steel also, capable of standing a strain of one hundred tons to the square inch. The body of the machine is practically a "bogie," oblong in shape, with the forepart cut away like a water chute boat, and a long counter at the stern over which the propellers revolve. It has canvass stretched all over it, and a wooden grating to walk on. Four strong flanged wheels run on a pair of broad gauged rails, and at the end of two long "outriggers" are other wheels which run under a wooden railing when the machine leaves the track. By these means it is prevented from rising at present more than an inch off the ground.

So far this description might have served for a skeleton locomotive. What transforms it into the flying machine is the aeroplane. This is made of fine balloon cloth. High overhead, like a gigantic awning, is the main aeroplane, tilted toward the front at an imperceptible angle, and stretched taut. The area of this is 1400 square feet. This is increased by side wings to 2700 feet, the total width of the umbrella then being 150 feet. But beside these there are side aeroplanes arranged in three tiers, and large aeroplanes in front which are pivoted, and serve for vertical steering. When all these are on the machine would probably rise like a bird. But Mr. Maxim is a careful man. He tests ever step and every detail first, and it may be months, or even years, before he ventures to crowd on all his canvas at once and chance the result. At present he is quite content to run his machine on wheels down the little track a third of a mile long, and take his speed by a chronograph, and the pressure of the wind by an anemometer, and the push of the propellers by a dynamometer, and the lift of each particular aeroplane by a registering contrivance. For the whole machine is arranged as it were like a spring balance, and any diminution from the 7000 pounds of its actual weight on the springs means lift in the air. Frequently it rises entirely, on one side or both, in its efforts to soar from the ground, and then the sensation as the upper rails hold it down is that of gliding in the air.

Fools may laugh at a man who devotes whole years of his life and many thousands of pounds to constructing a flying machine which runs on rails; but it has been said of old, he laughs best who laughs last. There can be no small doubt that Mr. Maxim holds in the palm of his hand a contrivance which little more is required to make perfect for aerial flight, and he is too old, or rather too young, a bird to spoil it by premature efforts which might end in disaster. What is wanted is a longer run for the machine, and probably more money—for it is doubtful if one man, however wealthy and enthusiastic, could go on forever spending at the rate Mr. Maxim must have done. It seems a splendid opportunity for some government more alert and vigorous than our own to take the matter up and see it pushed through; for, sad to say, the first and most obvious use of such a machine as this would be for destructive purposes in war. Other possibilities are all subsidiary to this one.

ELECTRICITY ON WARSHIPS.

Some of the Uses to Which this Mysterious Power Is Now Applied.

Electricity has been used throughout the Chilian warship Captain Pratt for manoeuvreing the heavy guns and ammunition hoists. The Captain Pratt is of 6828 tons displacement and carries 9.45-inch and 4.62 inch guns. The motors used are of the Manchester type and have been provided by Savatier & Langabbe, who have worked out all the details of the plant.

What no Fellow Can Find Out.

Four men may eat green fruit with impunity, but a fifth may try the experiment and an hour or so later be tied up in knots with cramps and dysentery. Who the fifth man will be is one of those things no fellow can find out, and consequently all should take time by the forelock, and prepare for such an attack by keeping on hand a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer which is a safe, quick and infallible cure for diarrhoea, cholera, cramps, or, indeed, any disorder of the stomach. This excellent medicine can be bought at any reputable drug store. 25 cents will purchase the Big Bottle. New size.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Derby Plug

SMOKING TOBACCO.

"UNION" MAKE.

ITS SALES ARE

BIG!

IN

Grey Flannels

GREY FLANNELS . . .
25c. a yd. reduced to 20c. yd.
GREY FLANNELS . . .
35c. a yd. reduced to 25c. yd.
BED COMFORTERS . .
75 cents each
GREY BLANKETS . . .
$2.00 a pair.
WHITE BLANKETS . .
$2.25 a pair

J. Horner & Co.

88 DOUGLAS STREET.

Argyle House.

Great Reduction

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all persons having any claim against the estate of George Henry Babbage, deceased, late of H. M. S. Royal Arthur, who died at Esquimalt, B. C., on 10th June, 1894, and of whose estate William Harrison was on 13th August, last, appointed administrator by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, are hereby required to send particulars of such claims to me on or before 20th November, 1894, after which date the assets of the said deceased will be disbursed amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which notice shall have then been received.

Dated August 24th, 1894.

LINDLEY CREASE,
16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B.C.
Solicitor for above named administrator.
aug25-1mo

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry

The Scenic and Popular Route to the East. Running through Sleepers and Tourist Cars to

MONTREAL,
BOSTON,
TORONTO,
ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,

WITHOUT CHANGE

For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent,
Victoria, B. C.
Or to
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. & Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 29th, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The splendid New R.M.S. [illegible] Mariposa Thursday, September 20, at p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

E. H. HEBBERLEIN & BROS., CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, H. E. CONNOR, Agent, District Agent. Boscow Square, Victoria.
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

Umatilla - - - Sept. 15

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. D. STEVENS,
General Agent,
No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

MUNICIPAL.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL PROPERTY.

Tax notices have this day been posted to all parties assessed for Real Property in the City of Victoria. If not delivered at residence please call at postoffice for same.

CHAS. KENT,
City Collector's Office, Collector.
City Hall, August 28, 1894. aug29-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

Trafalgar Institute.

(Affiliated to McGill University.)
No. 83 Simpson Street, Montreal.
— FOR THE —

Higher Education OF Young Women

With preparatory department for girls between 12 and 16.
President, Rev. Lachlan Macleay, D.D.
Vice-President, Mrs. A. T. Drummond.
Principal, Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The institute will re-open with an efficient staff of twelve resident and visiting teachers, on

Tuesday, 11th September 1894.

The Institute buildings are situated on the mountain side overlooking the City. The spacious grounds are attractively laid out and the surroundings are not only beautiful but very healthful.

For copy of Prospectus and other information apply to the principal, at the Institute, or to

A. F. Riddell, Secretary, 23 St. John St., Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23,

Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria, for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

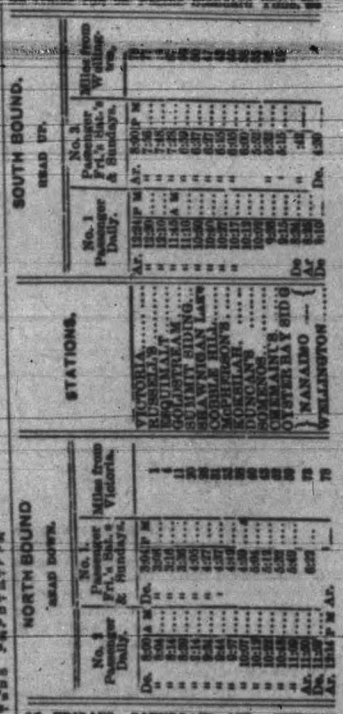
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
G. A. CARLETON,
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 13th, 1892.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as Freights and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or stateroom apply on board, or at Company's ticket office, Victoria.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Kaslo on Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:20 p.m. same days.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
182 Government Street.
Private entrance for Pandora Street.
Business strictly confidential.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Opinions Regarding the Treatment of Suspected Spies by China.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The recently published letter of Hon. John Russell Young, American minister to Washington during the administration of President Arthur, giving his views concerning the delivery to the Chinese authorities of two accused Japanese spies at Shanghai, and insisting that thereby the "American flag had been humiliated," was shown to acting secretary of state Edwin F. Uhl to-day. He said: "The communication from Mr. Young, whose official residence in China and intimate acquaintance with the history and limitations of extra territorial jurisdiction in that country had fitted him to understand the question, would naturally carry much weight, and yet," said Mr. Uhl, "the communication itself fails to infer the necessary character of the instructions under which our representatives in China and Japan can alone extend protection to the subjects of another country during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two governments. His statement that this government had solemnly promised to protect as we would American citizens the Japanese in China, indicates misinformation or misconjecture of the essential nature of these instructions.

"The right to exercise independent jurisdiction over foreigners in China and Japan rests wholly upon the treaty stipulations, and the protection so conferred is an express conventional grant to particular individuals and cannot be extended to include others by assimilation. By reason of the existing war between China and Japan diplomatic intercourse was interrupted between the two governments, and each requested of the United States the interposition of its good offices for the protection of the subjects of each in the territory of the other. Our relation to both parties was that of strict neutrality, and of necessity protection could now only be exercised by our representatives at Tokio and Peking as a friendly office unofficially and in a manner consistent with the position of impartial amenity. The government of the United States could not undertake to bring the subjects of either power within the jurisdiction of its ministers or consuls, nor would it be justified in allowing its legations or consulates to be made an asylum for those claimed to be offenders against the law of the local governments. Japanese subjects in China remain the subjects of Japan as they were before hostilities began, and must of necessity respond to the laws of China when charged with offences against the same. So with subjects of China in Japan.

"In assenting to the request of Switzerland that the agents of the United States in China afford protection to Swiss citizens in the absence of Helvetic representation there, our agents, as early as 1871, were instructed that they could not take judicial cognizance of charges against Switzers. In a circular addressed to the representatives of this government in foreign courts by the department of state on the 15th of December, 1871, appeared the following: You are informed that you are not expected to become a diplomatic or consular officer of the Swiss republic, which is forbidden by the constitution of the United States to officers of the United States who are citizens. The intention is that you should merely use your good offices in behalf of any Swiss in your vicinity who might request aid in the absence of a diplomatic or consular representative of Switzerland, and with the consent of the authorities where you reside."

Shanghai, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Admiral Tieng, commander of the Peiyang squadron, has been degraded for cowardice and incapacity, and that he has been deprived of the peacock feather and ordered to leave the fleet and take a shore command.

A NEW GIRAFFE.

A Skin of an Unusual Color Brought to England.

The new giraffe, the skin of which has been carefully secured and brought to England, is distinguished by a complete and whole body coloring rich, bright chestnut, scarcely separable by very fine almost invisible, lines of creamy white of hexagonal and sexagonal shape. In the South African species, as indeed in the giraffe found in the Soudan regions of North Africa, which is indistinguishable from its South African cousin, the markings are widely and clearly defined; and a comparison at once shows how completely the new Somaliland variety differs from any form heretofore found.

At a short distance the new giraffe must appear as entirely of one color. Every hunter of giraffes in South Africa is well aware how, even at considerable distances, the striking mottlings of the camelopard are visible to the eye. In other characteristics, such as shape and confirmation, the new giraffe seems to differ little from the old; but the extraordinary difference in the marking and distribution of coloring is at all events sufficient to warant the establishment by zoologists of a new variety—perhaps even a new species.

Major Wood and his party seem to have sighted at least seven different specimens of this new giraffe; but, until further skins and a complete skeleton are brought home, the authorities of the Zoological Society and the Natural History Museum will probably wait before assigning an exact title to this particular form.

Giraffes have long been imported from northeast Africa—chiefly from the Soudan region—and skins have been often brought home by hunters from South Africa and the interior. The mottled hides of these creatures are well known. It is strange, indeed, to have waited so far into the 19th century before discovering this new and singularly marked variety.—The Saturday Review.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. mwfw

WEST INDIAN BEAUTIES.

Creoles and Quadroons Who Excel in the Arts of Dressing and Flirting.

In the Barbadoes, as in the French colonies, the term "Creole" is rightly used to designate the descendants of French and Spanish settlers on the island—not necessarily those who have an admixture of negro blood, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. Some of the Creole women are extremely beautiful, and their dark loveliness is enhanced by the tropical heat, which renders English women faded and worn in a few years' time. While an Anglo-Saxon grows red as a lobster under the glowing sun, and becomes a "dem'd damp, moist, unpleasant body," one of the Latin race merely looks a trifle paler, with eyes more luminous and dreamy under the influence of excessive heat or strong emotion. Some of the quadroon girls are even handsomer than the Creoles, whom they resemble in many ways, and generally excel in dressing and flirting. The "race problem," as it is called in the United States, bids fair to be solved here. Many of the most prosperous citizens are colored men, who were born in slavery. The best class of them are ambitious to show the world that they are capable of doing what the white man does, and to improve on the model if necessary. Already they are found in every walk of life and branch of business on the island, associating freely with the whites and highly esteemed by them, though intermarriages are comparatively rare. Slavery was abolished only eleven years ago, yet one of the best plantations in Barbadoes is owned by an ex-slave, which is worth, I am told, about $100,000, and yielded last year some three hundred hogsheads of sugar. This morning I noticed on the streets a sergeant, black as ebony and built like a Hercules, superintending the digging of a ditch by some soldiers from the guardhouse, mostly white, who were thus undergoing punishment. The ebony Hercules carried a rattan, which he applied justily to the backs of his charges, and it seems to me that the white backs got rather more of it than the black ones.

THE OPIUM PIPE.

Why the Chinese Resort to It—A Surcease from Ennui.

The opium pipe is a dangerous instrument to play with, its avoidance cannot be too strongly advocated in this country. Opium is, of course, an acquired taste, and it is stated, takes months of regular nips to make one a mere novice in its slavery; but with its continued use the seductive influence of the noxious drug begins to be felt, and an habitual opium smoker rapidly becomes its slave. The opium pipe is to the Chinaman what tobacco is to one of other nations—his solace from ennui. Temple Bar, in a very interesting article deals with the very important subject of opium smoking from the Chinese point of view. Consider the totally different aspects and conditions of life in China and England. Look at the environments of the former nation. "No exercise. No papers. No music. No wife, in the sympathetic sense. No dogs, no cartridges to make, no billiards, no whiskey, no fireside, no easy chair. They have a theatre that lasts five hours, and then sends them home dead, or at least deaf. They spread their meals over two or three hours, and cook them so excellently that they are far from surfeited. They have novels and pamphlets that have been known to take six generations, from the conqueror downwards, to get through. They have a pipe that holds one whiff, and have to be cleaned out and refilled for the next, and instead of matches a blotting paper spill which has to be blown two minutes scientifically before it inflames." Is it strange that under circumstances such as these the Chinamen should seek solace from ennui by a judicious use of the opium pipe, "the most brilliant and successful device." The Chinaman himself says "The object of life is pleasure; pleasure in our negative existence is greatly avoidance of pain; what is more painful than ennui. And if I can find a refuge from that in opium, then is the pipe pleasure, and I am fulfilling life's object, or, in other words, doing my duty. I ask you, are noble pleasures any better than ignoble ones? You get a cup of dirty water in the desert and declare that no nectar could have tasted so delicious and so we make us our moral desert, and the dirty opium pipe is our oasis, our pleasure.'

HIS HAIR BLEEDS.

The Professor Has to Go to Bed Sick Whenever It is Cut.

Prof. Amery is a tailor on Geary street. In appearance he is small and alert, with piercing black eyes and finely cut profile. As he walks along the street he looks like any ordinary man, for one does not see that he wears on fine black or very dark brown hair. His hat he wears drawn down almost over his ears for fear curious eyes will find out what a strange and luxurious growth he has.

The way he found out the peculiarity of his hair in bleding was this: Several years ago he had his hair cut for convenience and to keep people from looking at him as if he were a museum freak. No sooner was the hair off than he took to his bed, almost completely shattered in health, and was compelled to stay there until he had gained enough strength to take care of himself. After that he let his hair alone for a while. Seven months ago he was seized with a sudden desire to cut it off again, and as the result he was in bed prostrated and unable to take care of himself.

"But I have found out how to manage it now," said the long-haired man. "There is a time of the moon when the hair can be cut without harm. The reason I suffer I have just found out; it is because the hair bleeds."

"What is the meaning of that?"

"By bleeding, I mean that the sap runs out at the ends of the hairs, just as it does in young trees. That sap, considering that my hair grows so fast and long, and so altogether unusual, takes my strength out with it. It reminds you of the Biblical story, doesn't it? Well, it's true, and much on the same lines."

The professor's physique, he said, was still weak from the effects of the last cutting. His hands shook from nervousness, although he was sitting in his chair quite composed. The professor appears to be in a fix. He cannot have his hair cut because it weakens him, and he cannot let it grow because it takes all his strength to support it.

Amery was born in Maine some 40 years ago. He had a sister with the same physical trait, and two half-brothers. When he was three years old he was taken from his home by his parents and carried out west, whence he lost track of his mother entirely. He does not even know her name. His father them. Finally they came to San Francisco and Amery married. Four children were the result of the union, and as the father never knew his own name and was consequently called by the initials "A. R.," the four children were called "E. C.," "I. C.," "O. C.," "U. C."—pronounced Ecy, Icy, Ocy, Ucy.

The effect of a family muster is ludicrous. The little vowels, as their names are called, come flocking around the visitor with wondering eyes. They are a strange people, the father's affliction having a tendency to keep the family retired. They are very fond of each other and happy by themselves. The oldest—a girl, Ecy—has a head of hair almost as wonderful as her father's. It is of a pale yellow and reaches to her shoe tops, although she is a tall girl of nearly eight. The hair is not only long, but it is fine and thick and covers her completely. When it is "done up" for the day it is massed on top of her little head in the most amazing roll, a great crown of braids that looks top heavy for such a small maiden.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine. It neutralizes the poisons left in the system after diphtheria and scarlet fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from **constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion,** so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** and took nearly seven bottles, with such **excellent results** that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions as **regular as clock-work.** At the time I began taking **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can weigh 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a **traveling advertisement.** I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

SMOKE MASTIFF
There is as much difference in the flavor, strength and aroma of smoking tobaccos as in cigars
MASTIFF
PLUG CUT
ranks with the finest Havana cigars in comparison.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Real Estate.

TO Lease—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stables, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within one and two miles. Price $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm, cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH; Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly, $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 20 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Body, Dizziness and Memory, Dizziness and by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Before. After. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail. LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. aug27

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female disease. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10000 ladies. Perfectly safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. au27

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They are the largest Museum under different name. A system of rupture has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY 25 book free CHARLES CLUTHE, 181 King St. W., Toronto

ROYAL AGRICULTU RAL INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF B. C.

EXHIBITION

...AND...

Grand Celebration at New Westminster, B.C.

...ON...

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

Oct. 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

$15,000—PRIZES—$15,000.

This exhibition-celebration is the largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the liberality of the premium list and prizes is unequalled in Western Canada. The premium list of the R. A. & I. Society contains many new features and special prizes of much value. Three Full Days' Sports! Horse races and Gymkhana, aquatic sports, Indian canoe races, fishermen's races, bicycle races, rugby and association football matches, field sports, sailors' sports, promenade concerts and illuminations. Balloon ascension and parachute drop each day by Prof. Soper of Saginaw, Mich., the world renowned aeronaut, assisted by his wonderful trained dogs and monkeys; championship lacrosse match, Victoria vs. New Westminster; junior lacrosse tournament; quoit contest for the championship of B. C. This will be the first real championship competition held in the province, and will be open to all comers.

The Westminster city band and other bands will furnish music throughout the Exhibition-Celebration. Special accomodation will be provided for visitors. Excursion rates have been secured over all railway and steamboat lines for visitors and reduced freight rates on exhibits. There will be no charge for exhibits crossing the Fraser at New Westminster. For further particulars as to prizes, sports and celebration, see society's prize list and small programmes of celebration. Further information will be gladly furnished on application to

Sec. R. A. & I. Society.
ARTHUR MALINS,
Sec. Celebration Com.

T. J. TRAPP,
President R. A. & I. Society.
HENRY HOY, Mayor,
Chairman Celebration Committee.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Lot I of Section II, Beckley Farm, (Map 231) Victoria City.

Whereas the certificate of title of Catherine Hotz to the above hereditaments bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof. S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy-Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 10th August, 1894. a17-1m

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.
my28-4m

BY-LAW.

A By-Law to enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to raise the sum of $150,000 for Water Works Purposes.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise a sum of money for extending and improving the supply of water of the water works of the city of Victoria to the inhabitants thereof, and for that purpose to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said city the sum of $150,000.

And whereas it will require the sum of $7734 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest.

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1894, is $15,559,370.00

And whereas it will require an annual rate of one-half of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

Be it therefore enacted that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $150,000 currency (or sterling money at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling), and to cause all sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation, for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of $150,000 either in currency (or sterling money at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall bear date the 1st day of October, 1894, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures and coupons.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency, there shall be raised annually the sum of $6,750, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $985.

Sec. 7. The said annual sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned shall be raised and levied in each year by a rate sufficient therefor on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the Municipality of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures, and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

Sec. 9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for by the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the 1st day of October 1894.

Sec. 10. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Water Works Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of August, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Fish Market Building, Corbonrant St., for the North Ward; at Burnes' building Bastion Square, for Central ward; and at the building known as No. 27 Government St (east side), for South ward, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 28th, 1894.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 JOHNSON STREET.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOARD OF TRADE.

Arrangements Complete for the Board's Excursion to and From Tacoma.

Destruction of Fish by the Point Roberts Canneries—Other Matters.

An important meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this morning, there being a full attendance. President Flumerfelt being unable to remain at the meeting, Mr. Renouf took the chair. Mr. Flumerfelt reported on his visit to Tacoma and requested the council to take up the question of the reduction in the wages of the letter carriers and postoffice clerks.

Mr. Renouf reported that the special committee appointed to wait on the government and ask them to send the collection of minerals to the Interstate Fair had been unsuccessful. The government was unwilling to send it.

Joshua Davies, chairman of the excursion committee, reported on the conference with Mayor Teague and the transportation committee of the Victoria Agricultural Association. It was the unanimous opinion of the conference that an excursion to Tacoma should be arranged for Saturday, Sept. 22nd. Assurances had been received from the mayor of Tacoma, president of the chamber of commerce, and Director-General Reesy of the Interstate Fair that a return excursion would be arranged during exhibition week here, which would be attended by many thousands from the Sound cities. It was resolved to charter the steamer Islander for the excursion to Tacoma, and to make the fare for the round trip, including one admission to the grounds, $2. The board of trade having undertaken this responsibility, every member is requested to help them out.

H. C. Beeton, agent-general for British Columbia, forwarded a lot of correspondence to the board relating to the importation into Great Britain of Point Roberts canned salmon, with labels making it appear that it was Fraser river salmon. The British customs officers in London were of opinion that they could not make the canners change the labels.

The fisheries committee of the board considered that the question of salmon fishing at Point Roberts demanded the attention of the government. The government of the United States might be disposed in favor of regulations to prevent the destruction of salmon as now carried on at Point Roberts, which might result in preserving to a certain extent fishing on the Fraser river.

The secretary was instructed to obtain samples of the labels and request the fisheries committee to prepare a case to lay before Sir C. H. Tupper when he visits the city.

The following report from the reading room committee was adopted:

Gentlemen:—Your special Board of Trade reading-room committee beg to report:

That we find the reading room is not often used by members of the board, for the reason that it contains little of interest to them. We are of opinion, however, that at a small expense the room can be made attractive to members, and of benefit to the city and province, to this end we therefore recommend:

That the secretary write to mining property owners asking for specimens of ore and for copies of assays. The specimens of ore, assays thereof, and other mining information, to be kept up to date.

That our fisheries be represented by such exhibits as are available.

That specimens of the different woods of the province in the rough and finished states be exhibited.

That more newspapers, some illustrated papers and magazines, be furnished, a preliminary list of which, is appended hereto.

That on the bulletin boards all available shipping and weather reports be posted.

That a large sign be placed on the door of the reading room and a smaller one outside the building, stating that the room is open daily (except Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. free to members of the board and to visitors to the city.

That similar notices be placed on passenger steamers calling at this port, and in the transportation offices and hotels in the city, inviting strangers to call at the reading room.

It is desirable, that, as far as possible, all information regarding legitimate enterprises requiring capital for development be kept on file in the reading room.

That members of the board be invited to take greater interest in the room, and bring their visitors to the city, and interest them in the resources of the province.

Your committee is confident that, if this course is faithfully carried out, the membership of the board will largely increase, and that permanent benefits to the city and province will result.

Respectfully submitted,

HEWETT BOSTOCK,
For the Chairman.

Messrs. G. Leiser, H. Bostock and J. H. Brownlee.

It was decided to present an address to Lord and Lady Aberdeen upon their arrival here, any other celebration to be left to the city. A committee was appointed to draft the address.

Mayor Teague who was present by request, reported on the meeting of the Fraser river relief committee, at which it was decided to ask for aid. Since his return he had seen Premier Davie and had given it as his opinion that the relief was a government matter, inasmuch as the government had minimized the distress and sent abroad the report that no aid was needed. He thought the government should take the matter in hand. Mr. Davie had promised to place the matter before the executive but so far no answer had been received.

It was the general opinion that from eight to ten thousand dollars would meet the requirements and that that amount should be raised in the province. Mayor Teague promised to recommend that the council vote $1000 for the purpose. The discussion was brought to a close by the passing of a resolution instructing the secretary to write to the government to ascertain what they proposed to do.

The following letter from Captain Irving will be forwarded to the city's representatives in the Dominion house:

September 2nd, 1894.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—I wish to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the very great difficulty vessels experience in making the outer wharf or inner harbor during foggy weather, and it has occurred to me that, until such time as the Dominion government erect a regular fog horn, it is quite possible that they could make arrangements with the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. to utilize the steam from the mill for fog horn purposes, for a reasonable payment.

In the event of the government deciding to erect a fog horn I trust the Board of Trade will recommend its being placed on Brotchie ledge, which is the turning point of all vessels bound for Victoria harbor from Puget Sound, Nanaimo, Comox, the Mainland and other places. I hope the board will see their way clear to take this matter up, and recommend the above suggestions. Yours truly,

JNO. IRVING,

The following was received and filed:

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 20th, 1894.

F. Elworthy, Secretary B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Dear sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th inst, with reference to the wreck of the S. S. San Pedro, now lying on Brotchie ledge, near the entrance to this harbor.

I beg to say that from the time the vessel became a wreck, this ship and cargo has been continuously under the charge of the master or agent of the owners, and therefore did not come under the powers delegated to me as receiver under the Wrecks and Salvage Act, (49 Vic. Chap 81, Sec. 19).

I have on more than one occasion pointed out to the agent of the owners that something must be done without delay, to remove the wreck from Brotchie ledge, in view of the Dominion government requiring the same for beacon or light.

Since receiving your letter, an assertion by the representative of the owners, that the wreck will be sold and removed.

I beg further to add, that your letter will be placed before the minister of marine for his information and direction.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector, etc.

Gloves and Stockings 10c. per Pair
Bankrupt stock at Russell & McDonald's.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

To the Editor:—The following is a comparative analysis of the various waters as they have appeared in the columns of the Victoria papers; the parts given being per million. The first and second columns are the analysis of H. Carmichael; third and fourth those of Dr. Ruttan:

	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid of Ammonia.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid of Ammonia.
Victoria city tap, April, 1892	.00346	.0238		
Victoria city tap, July, 1894	.02032	.86		
Beaver Dam, 1894	.0186	.97	.176	.219
Beaver lake, 1894	.00332	.954	.138	.230
Elk lake, 1894	.0186	.944	.006	.219
Thetis lake, 1894	.02132	1.158		
Goldstream lake, 1894	.016	.92		

Readers may now compare the above published figures with the various statements made under the auspices of Mayor Teague at the public meeting held in the city hall on Saturday last. A.H.B.

Silk Plush and Silk Velvet
Fifty cents per yard. Bankrupt stock at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Mrs J O'Donnell, Miss O'Donnell, C G Austin, Jas Dunsmuir, H W Greenough Master Greenough, A Lindsay, Wm Fewings, D C Farwell, E C Beede, Bell West, Blanch Fraze, Jessie Howard, J Holland, J E McDonald, G Henderson, J S Edwards, J Savannah, A A Blank, Miss Myers, Wm Carter, J Vidler, Chas Carmichael, J E Hayes, D McKennon, A Goldberg, J Blumenthall, P N Nicholson, F H Ledaer, Alex Vanhagen, N D Myers.

Steamer Boscowitz from the North—W Bant, W. Holland, Palmer, W Phillpots, W Rockshorough, J M Hay, Miss Thorsen, C Sutter, G Holmes, B Stapledon, J Barrett, J Bowyer, 80 Chinamen and Indians.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Boscowitz from the North—W F King, H B C Co, Spratt & Gray, Houg Lee, J Clark, A Smith, Turner Beeton & Co, Hip Lung, R P Rithet & Co, M W Waitt & Co, S Leiser, W J Pendray, McMillan & Co, W C Ker, J A Brown, T B Hall, Nicholles & Renouf.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—T W Fletcher, D C Farwell, Jas Dongen.

MARRIED.

REID-WILSON—In this city, on the 10th inst., Samuel Reid, second son of Rev. Jno. Reid, to Miss Barbara Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. William Wilson.

BIRTH.

BURTON—In this city on the 9th inst., the wife of A. Burton, of a daughter.

PERSONAL.

H. Kline and wife, of Seattle, are at the Driard.

John Hendry left for San Francisco last evening.

Mrs. Peele, of New Westminster, is at the Oriental.

John Savannah returned from the Sound this morning.

Charles E. Jones is in Tacoma, to which place he accompanied his sister-in-law and niece.

James Dunsmuir and his secretary, Al. Lindsay, arrived home from San Francisco this morning.

Joel Cook and wife, Geo. V. C. Cook and Dr. E. H. Kise and wife, of Philadelphia, are at the Driard.

Manager Murray, of the Bank of British Columbia, Vancouver, passed through the city yesterday on his way to California.

Master J. L. Todd, son of J. H. Todd, left yesterday for the C.P.R. to continue his studies for the profession of medicine at McGill college.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Smoke Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco. Made only by D. Ritchie & Co., the only organized "Union" Plug Tobacco Factory in Canada.

ALBERNI NEWS.

Mining Operations on the West Coast of the Island.

Alberni, B. C., Sept. 10.—Lovely weather, after the rain a week ago that cleared the atmosphere of smoke from bush fires that had troubled us for some time.

Harvesting is now general and crops an average. The hay crop was gathered without a drop of rain, which is something wonderful. Steamer Spinster, Capt. McCoskrie, was here on Thursday with a party from Victoria and took out some rock from the Golden Eagle claim. Whilst here she took a party down Hiawatche's creek to the alluvial deposit there which is now being prospected. As anticipated in the spring mining matters are dead and nothing has been done on any claims except two, other than development work to hold them another year. On the Golden Eagle a lower tunnel has been put in by Contractor Wills, but the result has not materially altered the aspect of the mine. On the King Solomon Mr. Sterling has cleared a face for a tunnel, but the amount of work done on this claim does not by any means show the extent of the lode, in fact it scarcely opens it. A new mining district is probably near here. Dr. Fybus has staked off a claim, Esperanza, on McCoy Lake creek with very good prospects, so it is thought, and no doubt further investigation will be made. The government must be short of funds as they have not made the road to China creek, tenders for which have been out a long time, and Constable Cox has been discharged. If a constable was wanted three years ago surely he would be wanted now.

People who live in new countries are liable to be prostrated by malarial fevers. Inhabitants of cities, by reason of bad drainage and unwholesome odors, suffer from similar diseases. Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted a specific for all malarial poisons.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

GOLDMAN,
The Toronto Tailor,

Wishes to announce to the general public that he has opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment at 46 Yates street. His stock consists of the latest importation of Woolens in the most fashionable designs. Prices to be a revelation to people of Victoria. Fit and workmanship guaranteed or money refunded. People desiring to have suits made up of their own cloth will find this the cheapest place in the city.

Suits from $12 up.
Pants from $2.50 up.

Including trimmings. None but white labor employed.
Please note the address.
GOLDMAN, The Toronto Tailor,
aug 29-1m 46 Yates Street.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guaranteed all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

NOLTE'S PATENT

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.

Butter!

Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.
J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street.

$10 Reward

The above reward will be paid to any one giving information of parties stealing lamps off our work on sewerage contracts on conviction of said parties before police magistrate.
s5-1w HARRISON & WALKLEY.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Sardinian	Sept. 22
Allan Line, Numidian	Sept. 29
Dominion Line, Mariposa	Sept. 22
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Sept. 29
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Sept. 26
Beaver Line, Lake Nepigon	Oct. 3

From New York.

Cunard Line, Campania	Sept 22
Cunard Line, Servia	Sept 25
White Star Line, Britannic	Sept 26
White Star Line, Majestic	Oct. 3
American Line, Paris	Sept. 26
American Line, Berlin	Oct. 3
Nor. German Lloyd, Ems	Sept. 22
Nor. German Lloyd, Aller	Sept. 25
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Sept. 22
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Sept. 29
Allan State Line, California	Sept. 28
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Oct. 12

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $15 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

EXCELSIOR : BREWERY!

(LATE FAIRALL'S)

O'BRIEN & VARRELMANN,
Proprietors.

The New Brew

Is Now on the Market.

DON'T FAIL TO SAMPLE IT

GROCERIES.

Cash Grocery

Received This Day...
FANCY BISCUITS
(CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.'S.)

Abernethy	per lb 20 cts.
Arrowroot	" 20 "
Cracknels	" 25 "
Ginger Nuts	" 20 "
Oatmeal	" 15 "
Oswego	" 25 "
Sodas	" 10 "

Canadian Cream Cheese, Each (small) 40cts.

R. H. JAMESON & CO.,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

PLUMS FOR PRESERVING
CRAB APPLES . . .
...All Local Growth.

FRUIT JARS AND VANCOUVER SUGAR
...At Lowest Prices.

Erskine, Wall & Co
COR. COV'T & FORT STS.

CASH....

We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at Rock Bottom Figures..... Best Groceries, Agate Ware, Mason Preserve Jars, Oil Lamp Stoves, Etc..... Cars of Hungarian Flour, Wheat and Middlings just arrived.....

WE QUOTE.....

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour $4.50 per bbl.
Vancouver Gran. Sugar... $4.75 per cwt.
Wheat..... $1.25 per cwt.

Give us a call at 261 Douglas Street.

JOHNS BROS.

TENDERS WANTED.

Notice to Carpenters and Others.

Tenders are required for a two-story frame dwelling on Prince's street, James Bay. Tenders to be delivered at 39 1-2 Government street by 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday next, September 12th, 1894. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. GINGRAS JONES,
sep6 Architect.

Notice to Builders.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on Thursday, September 13th, for the erection and completion of two houses on Lampson street. Plans and specifications can be see at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

sep7-10 THOMAS HOOPER, Architect.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NOTICE

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co'y.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the third day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, September 1st, 1894.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
81-td Secretary.

NOTICE

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the third day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, September 1st, 1894.

CHAS E. POOLEY,
81-td Secretary.

I. O. O. F. NOTICE.

Peerless Lodge will be instituted in the Oddfellows' Hall, Douglas street, on Friday at 3 p.m.; at 8 p.m. initiation of candidates will take place. Applicants are requested to get examined by Dr. Frank Hall, and also have their applications filled out at my office, 102 Douglas street, before Friday at 8 p.m.

W. J. HANNA,
By order of the D. Grand Master.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

By the First Presbyterian Church Choir,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 12th,

In the Hall of the Church, Blanchard street.

PART I.

Sterndale Burnett's Cantata, "The May Queen." Principals: Mrs. McCandless (sop.), Miss Wilson (mez. sop.), Mr. H. Firth (tenor), Mr. J. G. Brown (bar.), Mrs. Hall, pianist, Mr. J. G. Brown, conductor; chorus numbering 35 voices.

PART II.

Part songs, solos, etc., by the choir, assisted by Mrs. McCready, contralto; Miss Wilson, mezzo-soprano; Mr. Mitchell, tenor; Mr. Collister, baritone; Mr. J. G. Brown, baritone.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Admission 50c.

FALL RACES.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Bowker Park Co., Ltd.
—ON—
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
Sept. 14 and 15, 1894.

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 14.

1. Victoria Cup. One mile dash..... $200 00
2. Trotting and pacing, 2:35 class, 3 in 5..... 250 00
3. Helter Skelter Stakes. One half mile and repeat..... 200 00
4. Bowker Park Stakes. One-and-a-quarter mile dash. Piece of plate and..... 300 00

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 15.

5. Scurry Stakes. Three-quarter mile and repeat..... 200 00
6. Trotting and pacing, 2:40 class, 3
7. Queen City Stakes. One-and-eighth mile dash..... 300 00 In 5..... 200 00
8. Trotting and pacing. Free for all, 3 in 5..... 250 00
9. Buggy horses driven to buggies, that have never beaten 2:40, one mile dash.....Silver Cup

Closing of entries extended to Sept. 12, 11 p.m., at the office of J. A. Sayward, Board of Trade Building. Races will commence sharp at 2 p.m. each day. Victoria trams will run a ten minutes service each day.

J. A. SAYWARD,
sept8-td Secretary.

NOTICE.

The partnership of Colbert & Warner, plumbers and fitters, of Yates street, Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by John Colbert, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the late firm and all liabilities of the late firm have been assumed and will be paid by the said John Colbert.

Dated Victoria, 8th September, 1894.

(Sd.) JOHN COLBERT.
(Sd.) J. H. WARNER.
Witness: Cecil W. Ward. s8-6

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES